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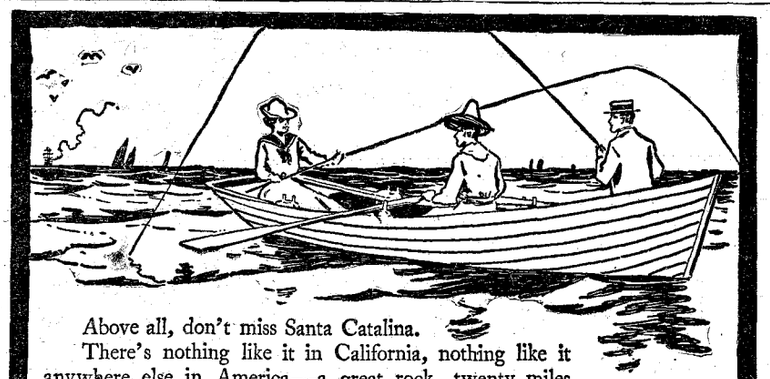

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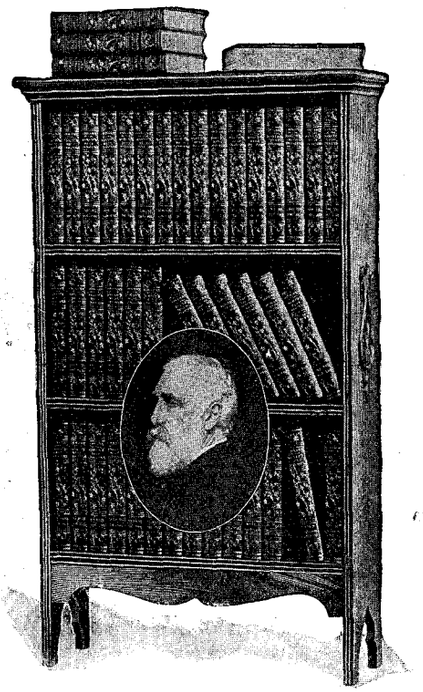

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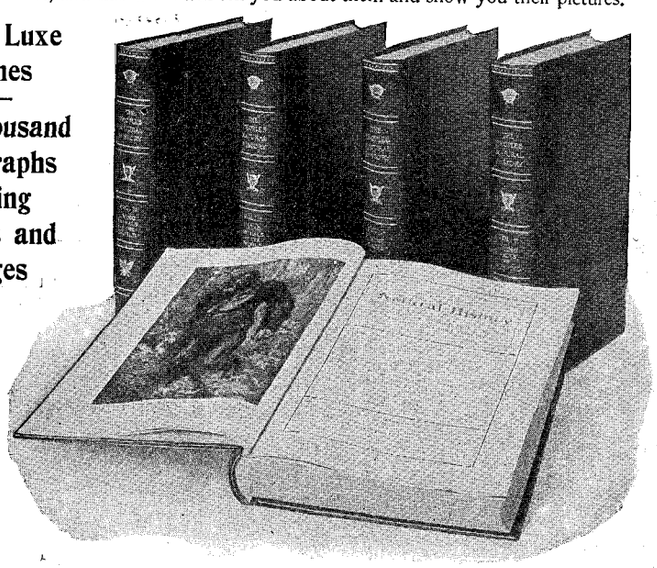

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOLDING UP THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

SCENES enacted in the two houses of Congress during the closing weeks of the session have elicited from the American press many comments in disapproval of the methods of procedure in national legislation. The House of Representatives adopted rules that "sent the bills through the House as if they were greased," according to a Washington correspondent, and gave the minority about as much direct influence on legislation as if they had not been present. Only one roll-call was permitted on any measure received from the Senate, and motions for recess were given precedence over motions to adjourn. At the other end of the Capitol a situation in striking contrast existed. Two Senators, Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, practically monopolized the time for several weeks to such an extent that there was virtually no opportunity for discussing important bills, and hardly time for passing them. Senator Quay's purpose was to force the "omnibus" Statehood bill through the Senate by blockading all other legislation until that bill was passed. Senator Morgan's purpose was to "explain his objections" to the Panama Canal treaty. It has been freely charged, both in the press and on the floor of the Senate, that Senator Morgan, who is the chief advocate of the Nicaragua route, was trying to kill the Panama treaty; but as he has denied the charge with great vehemence and indignation, the only other explanation left is that his objections were so many and weighty that several weeks were necessary for their proper elucidation.

The newspapers have shown more patience with Senator Morgan than with Senator Quay. The Washington *Times* says, in a representative comment:

"This obstruction of legislation is the work of one man, Senator Quay. It is true that, on this occasion, Senator Morgan divided the responsibility with him. But Senator Morgan is a sincere opponent of the Panama canal. He had a clear right to make a final presentation of his arguments against that route and in favor of the Nicaragua project.

"No one wanted to abridge his right. He might be tedious, but he was sincere. The Senate was prepared to listen to him at whatever length he might find it convenient to speak, and then to proceed to a vote.

"But with Senator Quay the case was different. His is a rule-or-ruin policy. To promote projects of his own, and to force the Senate to vote on the omnibus bill, he has not hesitated to hold up all important legislation for weeks. He has loaded his bill on half a dozen appropriation bills, and is willing to cut off the supplies of the departments rather than lose his scheme."

Mr. Quay's tactics are "vicious," says the Baltimore *American;* and the Pittsburg *Gazette* calls them "odious" and "revolutionary." The Pittsburg *Dispatch* characterizes the situation as "amazing," and goes on to say:

"The Senate has lately more than ever been arrogating to itself a supremacy over the coordinate branches of the Government. Yet almost simultaneously with his pretension it exhibits a spectacle of utter futility due to its own faults. Its members have admitted that its acts are subject to the prohibition of selfish cliques, and it approaches the close of the season with a confessed inability to pass measure of which nine-tenths of its members approve. Could there be a more humiliating demonstration that the Senate needs to reform its procedure, as well as that the people should reform its membership?"

Many other papers are also urging a reform in the method of electing Senators. Says the Buffalo *News:*

"The truth is that the Senate has become the nearest approach to an illustration of what is meant by anarchy that this country affords. This is due to the doctrine of the courtesy of the Senate, now employed after the fashion of the highwayman whenever it suits any man of any school of politics to employ the deadly weapon on a helpless mass of victims. The cry is rising all over the land that the Senate must do business or suffer reform. The House does not stand on its dignity and rights with half enough insistence, and thus the Senate has a clear field to hold up everything in the way of legislation until it can fix things to suit the individuals who compose it. It is vain to blame Morgan or Quay or any other Senator for this state of things. It is the fault of the majority for clinging to rules that are obsolete, and for making specious answer to demands that issues be settled by vote before the country gets unsettled about the Senate itself."

The President tried to break this blockade, the Washington correspondents report, by warning the party leaders in the Senate that if the Panama canal and Cuban reciprocity treaties were not acted upon by March 4, he would call the Senate in extra session to act upon them, and on Monday last he issued the call. Some papers regard this interference as worse than the blockade. The Kansas City *Journal,* for instance, says:

"This is clearly an attempt to influence legislation by the executive department, and to that extent is a usurpation of the prerogatives of the law-making department. The President's duty to convene Congress in special session is limited to occasions when something arises during a recess of Congress that necessitates quicker action than could be had by waiting until the next regular session. The framers of the Government never contemplated that the Executive should say to a sitting Congress, 'Pass this measure, or I will straightway call another session.' It was never intended that the President should hold a special session as a club over the head of a regular session, to drive it to do his wishes.

"Probably no harm has ever come to the country from this practise; it has been used thus far only to promote needed legislation. But nevertheless it is a usurpation by one branch of the Government of the prerogatives of another branch, and it might easily be carried to harmful extremes or used for unwise purposes."

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"I DID IT, DAD, WITH MY LITTLE HATCHET."
—*The New York World.*

CARTOON GLIMPSES

GROWING POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT OVER COMMERCE.

A PROMINENT Democrat in Washington was quoted by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* the other day as saying that the present Administration is being equipped with weapons against combined capital more keen and far-reaching than any with which the Democratic party, in its wildest days of radicalism, had ever dreamed of arming William J. Bryan. This declaration was prompted by the Supreme Court decision on Monday of last week that Congress can prohibit interstate commerce in lottery tickets. If Congress can stop interstate commerce in lottery tickets, most of our daily papers argue, it can stop interstate commerce in trust-made goods; in short, as the New York *Tribune* declares, the Supreme Court ruling "opens the door wide for the most drastic sort of anti-trust legislation which Attorney-General Knox and Mr. Littlefield have been denounced for proposing." A decision that is even suspected of opening a door to such interesting possibilities prompts one to turn to the New York *Sun*, to see how it takes such startling news. *The Sun* finds the case little short of alarming. It sees in the future the possibility of "a law prohibiting any person from crossing the line between one State and another," "a law closing to traffic every ferry line across the lower Hudson and across the Delaware at Philadelphia," or "a law prohibiting for supposed sanitary, moral, or sociological reasons all communication of any kind, whether by personal visit, messenger, letter, telegraphic despatch or telephone, between the citizens of one State and those of another; this under the plenary power of Congress over interstate commerce, which the majority opinion defines as embracing 'navigation, intercourse, communication, traffic, the transit of persons, and the transmission of messages by telegraph.'"

Any such startling possibilities, of course, are matters of inference. Mr. Justice Harlan, who read the majority opinion, concurred in by Justices Brown, White, McKenna, and Holmes, was careful to distinctly disavow any intention to rule on the power of Congress over other articles of commerce. He said:

"The whole subject is too important, and the questions suggested by its consideration are too difficult of solution to justify any attempt to lay down a rule for determining in advance the validity of every statute that may be enacted under the commerce clause. We decide nothing more in the present case than that lottery tickets are subjects of traffic among those who choose to sell or buy them; that the carriage of such tickets by independent carriers from one State to another is therefore interstate commerce; that under its power to regulate commerce among the several States Congress—subject to the limitations imposed by the Constitution upon the exercise of the powers granted—has plenary authority over such commerce, and may prohibit the carriage of such tickets from State to State: that legislation to that end and of that character is not inconsistent with any limitation or restriction imposed upon the exercise of the powers granted to Congress."

Chief Justice Fuller, who read the dissenting opinion (concurred in by Justices Brewer, Shiras, and Peckham), said, in part:

"Does the grant to Congress of the power to regulate interstate commerce impart the absolute power to prohibit it? It was said in Gibbons vs. Ogden that the right of intercourse between State and State was derived from 'those laws whose authority is acknowledged by civilized man throughout the world,' but under the articles of confederation the States might have interdicted interstate trade, yet when they surrendered the power to deal with commerce as between themselves to the general Government it was undoubtedly in order to form a more perfect union by freeing such commerce from State discrimination and not to transfer the power of restriction.

"It will not do to say—a suggestion which has heretofore been made in this case—that State laws have been found to be ineffective for the suppression of lotteries, and therefore Congress should interfere. The scope of the commerce clause of the Constitution can not be enlarged because of present views of public interest. . . . . .

"The power to prohibit the transportation of diseased animals and infected goods over railroads or on steamboats is an entirely different thing, for they would be in themselves injurious to the transaction of interstate commerce, and, moreover, are essentially commercial in their nature. And the exclusion of diseased persons rests on different ground, for nobody would pretend that persons could be kept off the trains because they were going from one State to another to engage in the lottery business. However enticing that business may be, we do not understand these pieces of paper themselves can communicate bad principles by contact.

"I regard this decision as inconsistent with the views of the framers of the Constitution and of Marshall, its great expounder. Our form of government may remain notwithstanding legislation

SENATE: "I thought I heard some one calling."
—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

OF STATESMEN

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or decision, but, as long observed, it is with Government as with religion, the form may survive the substance of the faith."

The Baltimore *News* believes that the court has made a mistake. It says:

"Congress clearly has power to regulate commerce, but regulate does not mean prohibit, and not even a ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States can make it mean prohibit. The trouble with decisions of this sort, which do violence to language and common sense in interpreting words which are well understood, is that they make precedents which return to plague us and are sooner or later twisted to our harm. Everybody is glad to see the lottery get its *coup de grace*, but it would have been infinitely better if it could have been done without subterfuge and the putting of such a grotesque twist on the seemingly plain phrase 'to regulate commerce among the several States.'"

Most of the press, however, will not be sorry if it proves true that Congress can lay a restraining hand on the operations of the trusts. To assume that Congress "will ever do more than exercise wisely and well the prohibitory functions vested in it," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "is to assume that Congress will abuse its privileges to an extent that would make the Union a farce and reduce the separate commonwealths to a condition of absolute dependence upon the whims and wishes of the federal legislature." And the New York *Mail and Express* says, with equal approval:

"Unless it is wrong for the nation to move forward on the path of progress and destiny, this decision is right. Unless it is wrong for a Government to be competent to do the things necessary for the peace, the safety, the prosperity of its citizens, this judgment is right. Its wisdom is not qualified nor its rectitude impeached by the fact that it is a close decision—that four of the ablest men on the Supreme bench dissent from a judgment pronounced by five. It is no new thing for the most vital questions to be decided in this great tribunal by a narrow margin.

"What of the effect of the decision on the business of the great combinations engaged in interstate commerce? That is a question which the future must fully answer. Whether for good or for ill, so far as enterprises of the utmost public usefulness and industrial value are concerned, these great interests must make up their minds to bow to the inevitable. The time is past for insincere experiments, for readjustments which are intended to meet public and legal obstructions in a new way and to surmount them, always striving to accomplish the same thing. The tendency must be recognized and met fairly. Regulation comes nearer and nearer to being prohibition. All this may be bad for some kinds of business, but is it not clear that the people will have it that way, and that the courts will sustain them?"

COASTING ON CAPITOL HILL.
—*The Washington Star.*

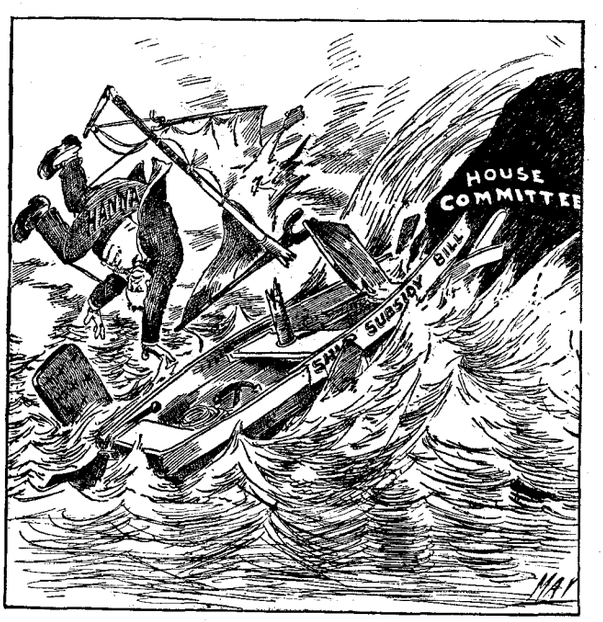
IN THEIR HOUR

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATIONS IN CUBA.

THE coaling and naval stations secured by the United States in Cuba, as stipulated in the Platt amendment of the Cuban Constitution, are, in the opinion of the press, well selected and admirably located. Two naval bases were chosen, instead of four as originally planned, one at Bahia Honda and the other at Guantanamo. It was the first intention to locate one of the stations at Havana, but the Cubans objected to the presence of a United States naval station at their capital city, so Bahia Honda was selected instead. The stations were ceded to enable the United States, according to the Platt amendment, to maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the people thereof, "as well as for its [the United States'] own defense." "The concession of the naval stations is a reasonable return for the sacrifice of life and treasure made for Cuban independence by the people of the United States," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*. As for the location and the possible usefulness of these two stations, the Baltimore *American* says:

"The two sites selected for naval-stations are most admirably located. Bahia Honda is located on the northern coast of the island, but a short distance west of Havana. From it we can command the Florida Straits at the same time that we protect the city of Havana and the approaches to our Southern coast. With a station at this point and another at the Dry Tortugas, it will be impossible for an enemy to enter the Gulf of Mexico bent on ravaging our coast or in the hope of reaching the Caribbean Sea to strike at the transisthmian canal, without encountering an American force advantageously placed.

"The base at Guantanamo possesses equal strategic value and importance. It will be located on Guantanamo Bay, forty miles east of the entrance to the harbor of Santiago and only about 100 miles west of the eastern end of the island. The harbor is excellent, being, like nearly all those on the Cuban coast, securely landlocked, the entrance being through a narrow defile between the hills. This was the rendezvous of the naval force on the North Atlantic station during and after the blockade of Santiago, in the Spanish-American war, and it is familiar to a great number of our naval officers. From this point it will be possible for an American naval force to effectually prevent any



WRECKED AGAIN.
—*The Detroit Journal.*

OF TRIAL.

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approach to the Caribbean Sea through the Windward Passage, while at the same time the south coast of Cuba and the American possessions in Porto Rico can be looked after.

"These two stations afford us, therefore, great additional range for our naval establishment, and their importance from the viewpoint of our national defense will be demonstrated when first we are called upon to fight a foreign foe boasting rank as a naval power."

CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION IN FIVE STATES.

THE legislatures of South Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, New York, and Alabama have been busy this winter with laws for protecting the little children from the manufacturers and parents who would put them into the mills and mines at too tender an age. In South Carolina a law has been put on the statute books placing the age limit for child workers in factories and mines at ten this year, eleven next year, and twelve in 1905 and thereafter, and prohibiting night work for children under twelve; but allowing orphans and the children of widows or disabled fathers to work in the textile-mills, and allowing children who have been in school four months during the current school year to work in the textile-mills during June, July, and August. In Oregon the legislature has provided that children under fourteen shall not be employed in stores, mills, or mines, and that children under sixteen shall not be so employed unless they can read and write. In regard to the situation in Alabama the Philadelphia *Record* says:

"In Alabama an agreement was reached early in the session by representatives of the mill operatives, the child labor committee in the legislature, and the Federation of Women's clubs on a bill providing that no child under ten should be employed in any manufacturing establishment; and no child under twelve should be employed unless a widowed mother or an aged or disabled father were dependent upon such child for support; that no child under thirteen should be employed in a factory at night; that no child under sixteen should be employed at night more than forty-eight hours in a week, and that no child under twelve should be employed more than sixty-six hours a week, which is much longer than adults work in most Northern States."

In New York and Pennsylvania similar measures are on their way through the legislatures. *The Record* goes on to say:

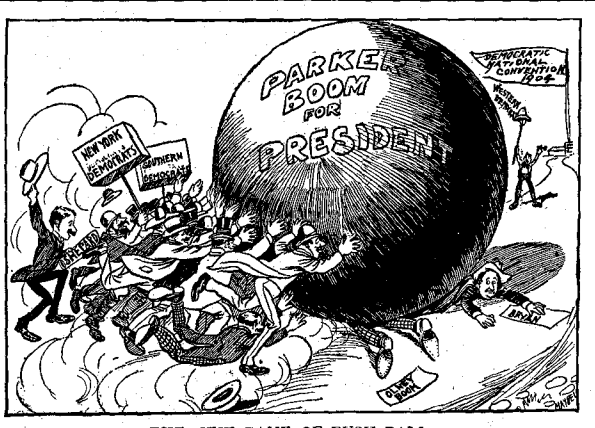
"In New York four bills are being pressed. One requires parents to file with the board of health absolutely unquestioned evidence that the child is fourteen years old before they can secure a certificate allowing the child to be employed in a factory or store. The only thing now required is the affidavit of the parent, and it is found that many parents will commit perjury without hesitation. The pending bill would require the birth certificate and the school record. Another bill would prohibit the employment of children under fourteen as messenger-boys, telegraph or delivery boys, or office boys. More than a thousand boys under that age are now employed in New York city. A third bill prohibits vacation work in factories or stores by children who have not had advantage of the full school term. A fourth bill fixes a nine-hour limit for children between fourteen and sixteen, instead of the ten-hour limit, and forbids the employment of any child under twelve as a newsboy, bootblack, or street pedler, or the employment of any children under fourteen after 9 P.M."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* recommends to the Pennsylvania legislature a bill introduced last week by Senator Sproul. The main features of the bill it recounts and comments upon as follows:

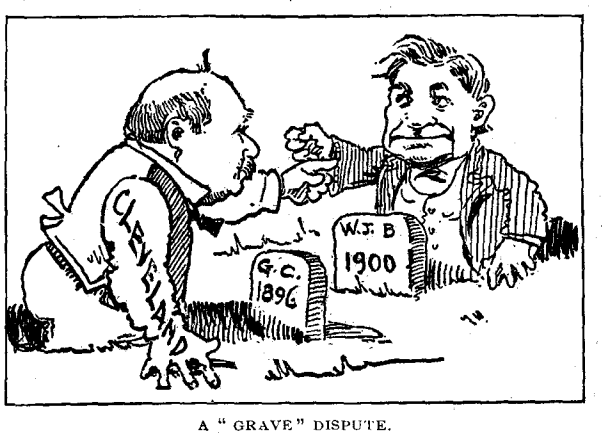
"The Sproul bill provides that it shall be unlawful to employ any child under fourteen at any labor during the hours when the public schools are in session, or more than ten hours in any one day, or more than fifty-five hours in any one week. In addition, no child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen shall be employed between nine in the evening and six in the morning, nor shall any child from fourteen to sixteen years old be employed at all who shall not be able to read and write, or who has not complied with the education laws of the State. This requirement may be called a supplement to the compulsory school law of the commonwealth.

"One of the most important sections, if not the crucial one of the bill, is the requirement that parents and guardians shall file with the employer affidavits certifying to the age, and that these affidavits shall be open for inspection at all

BRYAN: "Any old passenger, so long as I steer."
—*The St. Paul Dispatch.*



THE NEW GAME OF PUSH BALL.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*



A "GRAVE" DISPUTE.
—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

CARTOON RAPS AT MR. BRYAN.

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times to any one connected with the school system, the juvenile court, or the factory inspector's department.

"It has been difficult to have a satisfactory child-labor law enacted, but the chief difficulty is to enforce the law when passed, either because the parents or the children, or both children and parents, wish to practise deceit, or because the employers are indifferent.

"If the affidavits are readily accessible, as, for instance, under the Sproul law, a few prosecutions for perjury would have a most salutary effect."

NEGRO VIEWS OF THE EX-SLAVE PENSION BILL.

"MAY the Lord bless his efforts!" exclaims the Augusta (Ga.) *Baptist* (Afro-American), in comment upon the bill to pension ex-slaves, which Senator Hanna introduced into Congress "by request" a few weeks ago; and it assures the Senator that he will occupy a "warm place in the heart of every intelligent colored man and woman in the country" if he succeeds in getting the measure enacted. The Littleton (N. C.) *True Reformer* (Afro-Am.) expresses similar gratitude to Mr. Hanna, but believes that the bill will not get through Congress unless it is "prayed through." "This is a blessing worth praying for," the editor assures his readers, "and all who would like to enjoy it are at liberty to go at it." Senator Hanna is "the idol of the masses," declares the Washington *Bee* (Afro-Am.), and he will win the Presidential nomination and election next year in a walk. And the Columbus *Standard* (Afro-Am.) adds:

"The bill introduced by Senator Hanna, allowing pensions to ex-slaves, is an exemplification of his humanitarian spirit. Think of it, four millions of people of one race, after over two hundred years of bondage, turned loose upon the world uneducated and without a dollar. The Government should have protected them and by all means should have given them some aid. Should the bill never become law, the spirit in which Senator Hanna introduced it will be appreciated by the ex-slaves and his name forever honored."

It must be said, however, that the Afro-American papers quoted above represent a very small section of the negro press in their attitude toward this measure. "The bill is a humbug from start to finish," declares the Charlotte (N. C.) *Star of Zion* (Afro-Am.), and it is urging its readers to inform the illiterate negroes of the fact. "Senator Hanna can do but one thing to set himself right," says the Philadelphia *Odd Fellows' Journal* (Afro-Am.), "and that is, go before the committee on pensions and have the bill reported adversely at once. It is a serious matter when a United States Senator lends his name to a national fraud, no matter how unwillingly it may be done." "Mr. Hanna is playing to the gallery, and in doing so he has opened the door for sharks to rob the poor old colored people," thinks the Huntsville (Ala.) *Journal* (Afro-Am.); and the Little Rock *Citizen* (Afro-Am.) says: "The whole scheme is but an attempt at this juncture on the part of Hanna to fool the prospective colored delegate, and any sensible colored man who goes off after Hanna in our estimation is either a fool or a knave, and possibly both." Many other negro papers, such as the Cincinnati *Enterprise*, the Chicago *Conservator*, the Pensacola (Fla.) *Sentinel*, the Columbia (S. C.) *Recorder*, the Houston *Freeman*, and the New York *Age* also regret that the bill was introduced. The suspicion expressed by many of our daily papers that Mr. Hanna had the Southern delegates to the Republican national convention in mind is handled by the Salt Lake City *Oracle* (Afro-Am.) as follows:

"Senator Hanna's bill to pension ex-slaves has aroused much discussion as to his motives in introducing it. There seems to be a well-defined idea that he is making a strong bid for the colored vote at the next Presidential election, provided he secures the nomination. Be that as it may, the introduction of a bill, which stands but a poor chance of passing, would have but little weight, when compared with Roosevelt's proven friendliness to the race."

And the Cleveland *Gazette* (Afro-Am.) says similarly:

"Senator Hanna's introduction of a bill granting pensions and bounty to all ex-slaves who were freed by Lincoln's proclamation is a piece of buncombe we did not think that even he would stoop to. Hanna knows there is no more chance of the passage by Congress of such a bill than there is of his going to heaven as he is, should he die. The introduction of that bill but helps scamps and scalawags, white and black, in the South to fleece thousands upon thousands of poor ignorant souls who do not know that there is absolutely no possibility of the passage of such a bill. This cheap attempt of Ohio's 'lilywhite' Republican sympathizer to gain favor with Ohio Afro-Americans is so ridiculous as to be disgusting, and will fall as flat to the ground as it should."

THE TYPHOID EPIDEMIC AT ITHACA.

"WE have been careless and thoughtless, and we are paying the price," is the way the Ithaca *Journal* sums up the matter in relation to the typhoid epidemic there, which has stricken many of the inhabitants of the town and many of the students attending Cornell University. *The Journal* holds everybody responsible—the Ithaca Water Company, the Ithaca board of health, the university, and the private citizen. Many of the other papers agree with *The Journal* in holding the authorities responsible, but they omit the public. At this writing about 450 cases of typhoid have been reported in Ithaca. Eighty of these are student cases at the university, of which nearly 20 have proved fatal. It has been alleged that the university has shown culpable carelessness in relation to the water-supply in the college buildings, but President Schurman, in a recent interview defending the college authorities, declared that "every building on the university property is now supplied with tanks of artesian well-water, from which the students may draw freely," and the faculty proposes to spend $150,000 to assist the village in establishing a filtration-plant. He said further:

"It is not true that there is any reason to suspect the purity of the university's own supply of water. Not a single case of typhoid fever has occurred among those who have used that water alone. It does not seem to be generally known that there are no dormitories for men students at Cornell, and that they all live in private houses outside of the university property, and scattered over miles of the city's territory. These houses all get their water from the city water company's supply. The university has no control over them or over the water they use. . . . While the university has no legal right to control the action of the proprietors of the boarding-houses in which the students live, it has been doing all that was possible to insure proper precautions by those proprietors. It has secured written pledges from more than two hundred of such proprietors that no water will be used in these houses unless it is first thoroughly boiled, so as to remove all possibility of danger from it, and it is taking pains to secure the fulfilment of these pledges."

The following paragraph taken from the New York *Tribune* gives a description of the condition that exists in the neighborhood of Lake Cayuga, which probably led to the epidemic:

"Investigation has revealed a condition of affairs in the water-supply which is simply hideous. Mention was made the other day of a dead horse on the bank of a stream from which water is taken. That was a mere trifle. Drainage and sewage from barnyards, pigpens, outhouses, and what not are all poured indiscriminately into the hell-broth which is distributed for drinking-water to the city and university, and which carries disease and death with it wherever the poison-laden stream flows. The moral responsibility which rests upon the company owning and operating the water-works is not light, nor is that whioh falls upon the health board of the city. Had either of those bodies done its duty this monstrous epidemic could never have occurred."

It is "very difficult to realize that some one is not gravely

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derelict in duty in not having the company which has supplied water unfit for use indicted for maintaining a public nuisance," remarks the New York *Times*. "Men who do not know pure water from that which is polluted," it adds, "and can not appreciate the difference between them as affecting the public health, are not to be trusted to manage public utilities of this character." The Philadelphia *Press* comments:

"It was common talk in that city five years ago that the sewage was emptied into Lake Cayuga and that the ice supply was cut from the same lake only a few feet away from the outlet of a sewer. Whether the statement was true or not, its utterance is proof of a general belief that adequate care was not being exercised. And as to the water-supply, the recent discoveries need no additional testimony to prove that almost criminal negligence was shown in providing the city with this necessary of life.

"In saying this there is no purpose to add to the embarrassments of the authorities of Ithaca or to discredit Cornell University. They have been no more negligent than many other cities. But the result of this negligence at Ithaca affords such an object-lesson that it ought to be impressed as vividly as possible on the public mind. There are scores of cities, old and new, that have been violating all the laws of health for years, and the accumulated penalty must be paid in time."

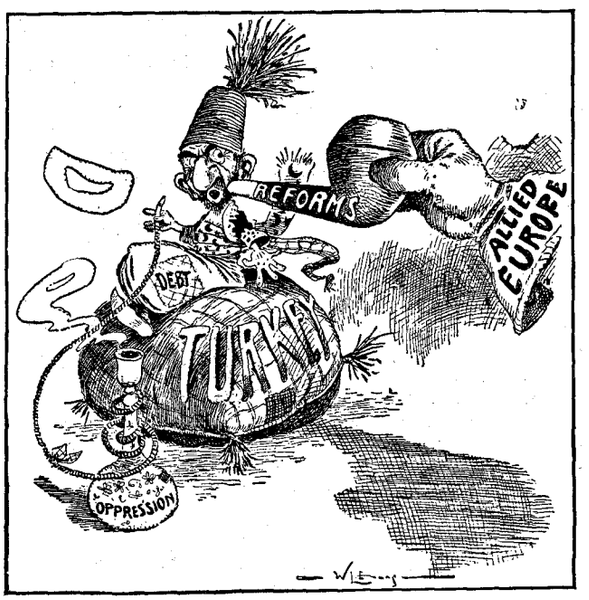
MR. DARROW ON PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME.

IT is rather interesting to know that Clarence S. Darrow, counsel for the coal-miners' union, is not in favor of the execution or imprisonment of criminals. His views on this subject are set forth in a new book entitled "Resist Not Evil," in which he advocates the Tolstoy and Crosby doctrine of non-resistance. Our present method of dealing with crime, he declares, is a failure; and as he had been a lawyer nearly thirty years, he should speak with some knowledge on the point. Punishment, he argues, does not make good the damage done by the criminal, does not make the criminal good, and and does not deter others from crime. "By no method of reasoning," says Mr. Darrow, "can it be shown that the injustice of killing one man is retrieved by the execution of another, or that the forcible taking of property is made right by confining some human being in a pen." Instead of reforming the criminal, it has often been demonstrated that our prisons harden him and school him in crime; and the fact that "prisons grow and increase in the same proportion as other institutions grow" shows that the punishment does not deter others from wrong-doing. "Whether brotherhood, love, and non-resistance would lessen crime may be a matter of debate," remarks Mr. Darrow," but that punishment does not lessen it seems to be as well established as any fact that can not be absolutely proved."

"Nearly every crime could be wiped away in one generation by giving the criminal a chance," is Mr. Darrow's belief. He finds by an examination of statistics that there is more crime in winter than in summer, and more crime in hard times than in good times. The improvement of the material conditions of the poor, therefore, would reduce crime. The number of crimes rises and falls with the price of food. "England made Australia its dumping-ground for criminals for years, but these same criminals, when turned upon the wide plains, with a chance to get their living from the soil, became peaceable, orderly citizens, fully respecting one another's rights."

Mr. Darrow's program, then, is to provide a more equitable distribution of wealth, pull down the jails, and dismiss the officers of justice. "To use violence and force upon the vicious and the weak," he reasons, "must produce the evil that it gives. Like produces like. Clubs, jails, harsh language, brutal force inevitably tend to reproduce the same state of mind in the victim of the assault." The world would not become an Eden in a week, Mr. Darrow admits, but the mob law that might be necessary would, in his opinion, be better than the present system. He says:

"With our long heredity and our imperfect environment, even if the organized force of the state should disappear, even if the jails and penitentiaries should close their doors, force would only completely die in course of time. Evil environment and heredity may have so marked and scarred some men that kindness and love could never reach their souls. It might take generations to stamp out hatred or destroy the ill effects of life; but order and kindness most surely would result, because nature demands order and tolerance and without it man must die. No doubt, here and there these so-called evil ones would arouse evil and hatred in return, and some sudden act of violence would for a time occasionally be met with violence through mob law in return. But uncertain and reprehensible as mob law has ever been, it is still much more excusable and more certain than the organized force of society operating through the criminal courts. Mob law has the excuse of passion, of provocation, not the crimi-



"HERE, SMOKE UP!"
—*The Cleveland Leader.*

THE EUROPEAN CONCERT RESUMES OPERATIONS.
—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

WOES OF THE TURK IN CARICATURE.

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nal nature of deliberation, coldness, and settled hate. Mob law, too, generally reaches the object of its wrath, while evidence is fresh and facts are easily understood and unhampered by those rules and technical forms which ensnare the weak and protect the strong. And unjust and unwise as the verdicts of mob law often are, they are still more excusable, quicker, more certain and less erring than the judgments of the criminal courts."

And as men came to understand the new order of things, crime would disappear:

"When society is taught the truth that it is wrong to punish, to use force, to pass judgment on man, it will have no need for jails. The man who really knows and understands this truth can have no malice in his heart, can use no force and violence against his fellow, but will reach him with love and pity. The man or society that understands this truth will know that so-called crime is only so-called crime; that human conduct is what the necessities of life make of the individual soul. Then in reality, as now only partially, men will turn their attention to the causes that make crime. Then will they seek to prevent and cure, not to punish and destroy. Then man will learn to know that the cause of crime is the unjust condition of human life; that penal laws are made to protect earth's possessions in the hands of the vicious and the strong. Man will learn that poverty and want are due to the false conditions, the injustice which looks to human law and violence and force for its safeguard and protection. Man will learn that crime is but the hard profession that is left open to a large class of men by their avaricious fellows. When new opportunities for life are given, a fairer condition of existence will gradually be opened up, and the need for violence and the cause of violence will disappear."

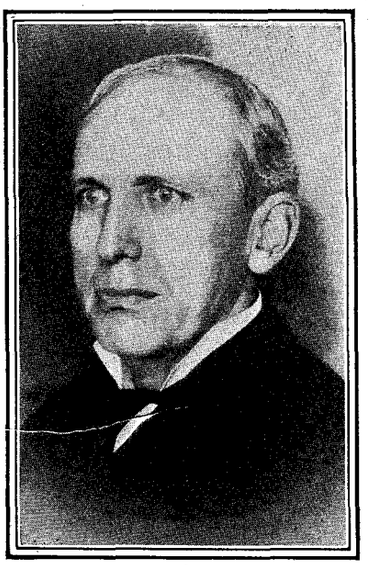
FUTURE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

THE great increase in the Socialist vote last November led many to predict that in the near future we shall have a Socialist President at Washington; but Henry W. Wilbur, connected with the Prohibition party of New York, declares that the Socialist party will never elect a President, because, like other "symptomatic parties," it voices "the dissatisfaction of a class." Hence the influence it exerts and the following it secures show "the local and not the general character of the issue." To prove this, Mr. Wilbur, in *Gunton's Magazine*, gives the votes of three former "symptomatic parties," the Greenback party of the seventies, the Union Labor party of 1888, and the Populist party of the nineties, to show that their issues were of a local and not of a general character. An analysis of the vote of these three parties shows that the rural vote predominated; that in one instance ten States gave no vote at all; while in another, the Populist vote of 1892, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut gave, in all, 30,400 out of the 1,040,000 votes polled.

The Socialist vote demonstrates, according to Mr. Wilbur, that "the Socialist movement has its strength almost entirely in cities" —a condition just the reverse of that of the other three "symptomatic parties." Take, for instance, the Socialist vote of New York State last November. The Socialists polled in all about 39,000 votes, of which seven counties containing large cities cast nearly 32,000, while the remaining fifty-four counties cast about 7,000. Mr. Wilbur continues:

"It will thus be seen that while Populism and Greenbackism were symptoms of the adversity which at particular periods affect the tillers of the soil, Socialism is a symptom of prosperity not satisfactorily diffused. All three parties, however, have furnished the avenues through which the voice of dissatisfaction and discontent is poured into the ears of the Government by way of the ballot-box. In cities the dividing-line between wealth and poverty, prosperity and penury, is more sharply drawn than in the rural districts. In the city the range of wants is wider, and ungratified legitimate desire more impressively annoying than in the country. It is therefore perfectly natural that political parties which are symptoms of existing social envy, or the unrest which is characteristic of men possessing a desire for a higher standard of living, and who see no plain way of immediate satisfaction, should receive support almost entirely in cities. It is easy to recognize the symptom and sympathize with the discontent, without seeing a remedy where there is none.

"The increased Socialist vote is simply symptomatic of condition, and from it those who have the power of apprehension and comprehension may learn a lesson. We have a large and growing class in this country, constantly being recruited by importations from over the sea, that will always take the shortest cut to an expression of dissatisfaction with bad or misunderstood conditions, and vindictiveness toward those who it is justly or unjustly supposed are responsible for them. The exigencies of the coal strike, and certain matters connected therewith, have wonderfully tho differently impressed all classes of society, and have intensified the prejudices of the superficial and the poorly informed to a marked degree. Baer's doctrine of the divine right of the holders of capital to possess the earth, without a doubt helped to increase the followers of the symptomatic party of 1902. The lesson which the believers in the evolution of society rather than its revolution must learn is plain. It is the lesson of justice and enlarged opportunity for the masses of men, no matter what may be their part in the world's work."



HENRY W. WILBUR,
Who gives reasons for thinking that the Socialist party in this country will never elect a President.

The Greenback, the Union Labor, and the Populist parties have ceased to be. The last named, in spite of "promises of permanency and prophecies of success contained in the Populist platform," was "disrupted" and "swallowed up, not in victory, but in the capacious maw of a Bryanized Democracy." "Thus did the party which claimed to have a remedy for commercial disaster cease to do business even as a symptom." As for the Socialist party:

"History may be expected to repeat itself. Whenever the symptomatic party of 1902 assumes dangerous proportions, and the number of its discontented followers may be necessary to the victory of some larger party, another act of political absorption may take place. The Socialist coal plank in the New York State Democratic platform is only a hint of the bidding which may be indulged in when the symptom of Socialism becomes sufficiently formidable.

"No party which appeals in the main to a class, which gets its support from localities and not from the country at large, can be depended upon to either discover or apply real remedies for economic disorders. It may be that a revolt against despotic capital and tyrannical capitalists will result in localized and temporary resort to some form of Socialism, but the common sense of America is not likely to supplant that intelligent competition and persistent struggle by which the race has secured its social and economic development, in order to try a revolutionary experiment."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ADDICKS certainly deserves a term. But not in the Senate.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

SOMETIMES Mr. Bryan feels that white suffrage is a failure also.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

OF course Bowen won a glorious victory, but Germany, England, and Italy got the money.—*The Chicago News.*

DEMANDING reforms from the Sublime Porte is an occupation which has permanency to recommend it.—*The Detroit News.*

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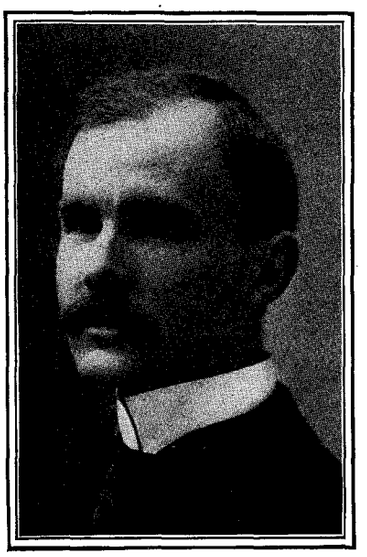
LETTERS AND ART.

PRESENT TENDENCIES IN AMERICAN FICTION.

AN interesting chapter in Mr. Bliss Perry's new "Study of Prose Fiction" is devoted to the present tendencies of American fiction. In estimating these tendencies, we are too apt, as Mr. Perry points out, to assume a "contemporaneous point of view." The literary student, he thinks, needs to get a sense of historical perspective, and to become acquainted with American literary achievement. "It is still possible," he observes, "to select twenty or twenty-five American story-writers of the past forty years who have published enough good books to place American fiction well alongside of American poetry, and certainly far in advance of American music, painting, sculpture, or architecture." This great body of works suggests to Mr. Perry three main tendencies in American fiction. The first is "the production of novels of the soil," that is to say, the presentation of American types and scenes. Here we quote:



BLISS PERRY,
Editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*.

"The service of Fenimore Cooper in this direction was a most important one. Before his time, Brockden Brown, for instance, had treated American themes, yet in so romantic a fashion as to disguise the reality. But Fenimore Cooper's backwoodsmen and sailors and frontier landscapes have the verity of nature herself. Hawthorne, too, did for New England, by very different methods, but with an equal honesty of rendering, what Cooper did for northern New York. Before the war, notes Professor Richardson [in 'American Literature'], there were few attempts to delineate American home life in the various sections of the country; but the improvement in American minor fiction since 1861 is largely owing to the attempt to describe American life as it is. This tendency is growing more and more marked with every year; it is very little, if at all, affected by the present revival of romanticism; it has been helped, rather than hindered, by the sudden crop of historical novels. If every American county has not its novelist, its painter of manners—as Scotland is said to have had—at least every State can show fiction-writers who aim to delineate local conditions as faithfully as they may, and there is every reason for thinking that this movement will be permanent."

A second characteristic of American fiction, and one that follows closely upon the first, is "its excellence in a limited field, rather than any largeness of creative activity." Mr. Perry writes on this point:

"The qualities which a foreign critic would be inclined to postulate theoretically about our fiction, reasoning from our immense territory, our still youthful zest, our boundless faith in ourselves, our resources—in short, the general 'bigness' of things American—are precisely the qualities which our fiction has hitherto lacked. Instead of fertility of resource, consciousness of power, great canvases, broad strokes, brilliant coloring, we find a predominance of small canvases, minute tho admirable detail, neutral tints, an almost academic restraint, a consciousness of painting under the critic's eye. American fiction lacks breadth and power. What Walt Whitman tried, with very imperfect success one must admit, to do in the field of 'All-American' poetry, if I may use the phrase, no one has even attempted to do in fiction. Some magazine critics have expressed the opinion that the cause of this is to be found in the fact that the conventional standards, the critical atmosphere, of the effete Atlantic seaboard have hitherto been dominant in our literature. They profess to believe that when the 'literary center' of the country is established at Chicago, or Indianapolis, or thereabouts, our fiction will assume a scale proportionate to the bigness of our continent. But this matter is not so simple as it looks, and the question whether excellence in a small way rather than largeness of creative activity will continue to characterize American fiction is still to be solved."

The third fact by which Mr. Perry is impressed is the "fundamental morality" of the American novel.

"It is optimistic. Its outlook upon life is wholesome. The stain of doubtful morality or flaring immorality which has often tinged English and continental fiction, and made both the English and the American stage at times unspeakably foul, has left scarcely any imprint as yet upon the better-known American story-writers. Our greater magazines have remained for the most part unsoiled. Bad as our 'yellow' newspapers are, brazen as our stage often is, people who want the sex-novel, and want it prepared with any literary skill, have to import it from across the water. The outlook for the morality of the distinctively American novel seems assured. If our professional novelists have, in the last five years, withstood the temptation to win notoriety and money by *risqué* books, we can confidently say of the American fiction of the future that while it may not be national, and may not be great, it will have at least the negative virtue of being clean."

In concluding, Mr. Perry ventures the following forecast of "the kind of subjects with which American novelists of the immediate future seem likely to occupy themselves":

"That there will be very shortly—if indeed there is not already—a reaction against over-production of Colonial, Revolutionary, and other types of American historical fiction, can not be doubted. But this is chiefly because the supply has temporarily outrun the demand. The story of our own ancestors and their struggles upon American soil will never lose its essential fascination when depicted, not by a horde of imitative weaklings, but by masters of the fictive art. The marvelous epic of the settlement of the Western half of the continent still waits an adequate reciter. We have had already a legion of Civil-War stories, and yet we have not begun to see the wealth of material which that epoch holds for the true imaginative artist. The romance of labor, of traffic, of politics, in our strangely composite civilization, has been perceived by a few writers; but how much is still to be told!"

SIR HENRY IRVING AS DANTE.

"DANTE" is the title of a new drama in four acts written by MM. Victorien Sardou and Emile Moreau for Sir Henry Irving. The play is to be produced in the near future in London, and has been translated from the French by Mr. Lawrence Irving, a son of the actor. In an interview with a representative of the *Journal* (Paris), the translator furnishes some interesting particulars in regard to the drama. We summarize as follows:

The prolog takes place in 1303 in Pisa, near the "Tower of the Seven Sorrows." Dante is seen accompanied by his mistress, Pia de Tolomei. They are looking for a lost daughter, Gemma. The search for Gemma provides the central motive of the play, and Dante, during the course of his quest, resorts to subterfuge and assumes various disguises. In one act he appears as a monk, in another as a physician. A very dramatic scene occurs in the prolog, when Dante comes into violent conflict with Archbishop Ruggieri, on account of the latter's brutal treatment of the imprisoned Ugolino. Francesca da Rimini, her brother Bernardino da Polenta, Giovanni and Paolo are all introduced, and Paolo and Francesca are slain by the jealous husband early in the play. In the third act Dante meets the spirit of Beatrice and asks her what has become of Gemma. He follows her to the

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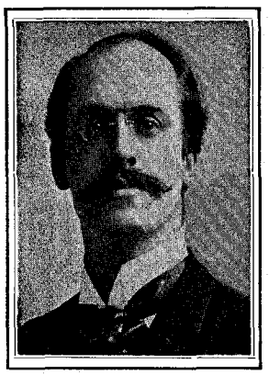
HORATIO W. PARKER.



HENRY HOLDEN HUSS.

Courtesy of *The Theatre* (New York).

EDWARD MACDOWELL.

FRANK VAN DER STUCKEN.

Courtesy of Davis & Sanford.

PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS AMERICAN COMPOSERS.

under-world, and sees the spirits of Vergil, Pope Nicholas III., Francesca, and others. In Purgatory he meets the spirit of his former mistress, Pia de Tolomei, who tells him that their daughter is a prisoner of Pope Clement V. at Avignon, and that with her is Bernardino. Dante returns to earth in time to intercede for the life of the couple, and to witness the sudden death of the Pope.

The Paris critics detect a number of historical inaccuracies in the play, and take the view that the character of Dante has been "made over" and adapted to the peculiar characteristics of Sir Henry Irving. The Italian critics are even more severe in their comment. *La Fanfulla* (Turin) terms the play "an incredible mixture," and says further: "Sardou betrays historical truth with the same insolence with which he betrays human truth. . . . His 'Dante' is repugnant to every feeling and principle of reasonableness and fitness; one would rather think it a great joke than a serious attempt."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME VITAL FIGURES IN AMERICAN MUSIC

THE American composer is gradually coming into his own. A generation ago he had but little honor even in his own country. To-day, his works are performed in London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. In short, he has become an authentic power in contemporary music. Mr. Lawrence Gilman calls attention to these facts in an article in *The Theatre* (New York). He goes on to say:

"We have, I think, adopted a somewhat uncritical attitude toward the American composer: we are inclined to accept him *en bloc*, as if the mere fact of his Americanism endowed his work with a superior and magical virtue—inclined, in the phrase of Philip Hale, 'to cover mediocrity with a cloak of patriotism.' One lacks somewhat of discrimination, surely, in according the same measure of approbation to Mr. Paine and Mr. Buck, Mr. Foote and Mr. Chadwick, for example, that one accords to Mr. MacDowell, Mr. Parker and Mr. Huss. Not to perceive the fundamental and incalculable difference between work that is merely unexceptionable and derivative and work that is self-sprung and vital is to exhibit an unenviable want of critical sensibility. Between the accomplished, conscientious, and generally ineffectual work of the academics and the amiable trifling of certain of the younger men, there is little to choose; but both are equally negligible in comparison with the achievements of such composers as Mr. MacDowell, Mr. Huss, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Van der Stucken—musicians of conspicuous individuality and force, who are engrossed in the task of realizing musically, with all possible poignancy and truth, some personal and valid experience of human life—and not, let it be noted, through the imagined efficacy of an adventitious nationalism; for they have realized that a national note will not suffice—that every race passes, and that provinciality in art, even when it is called patriotism, is fatal."

Edward MacDowell is given the place of distinct primacy among American composers. "Of Mr. MacDowell only," we are told, "is it possible to speak soberly in comparison with such foreigners as Richard Strauss, Goldmark, Debussy, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and Elgar." Mr. Gilman says further:

"It has been remarked before that Mr. MacDowell is essentially a poet—a poet profoundly enthralled of 'the mystery and the majesty of earth,' and intent upon vivifying, through the medium of tones rather than of words, a deep and intimate vision of the natural world. One feels that here, actually, is 'music . . . woven of streams and breezes'; and he is a native to a remote, enchanted, spellbound region of fairy waters and magical, haunted woods—an aerial, Shelley-like world of dream and fantasy, where, as in his 'Nautilus,'

> . . . . a silver vision floats
> Obedient to the sweep of odorous winds,
> Upon resplendent clouds—

music in which the mood is so tenuous, the emotion so incalculable and evanescent, that it seems scarcely to have a credible existence as material fact. . . . . .

"I do not know if a remoter verdict will award Mr. MacDowell greater honor as a writer for the voice or for instruments—certainly it is rash to be over-positive in decision upon the relative value of such work as, on the one hand, the 'Four Songs,' and, on the other, the 'Keltic' Sonata; but, for my own part, I must believe that, admirably affecting song-writer as he is, Mr. MacDowell has never equaled, certainly never surpassed, that work of his which I have already named: the 'Keltic' Sonata, his Fourth in E minor (op. 59); as I must believe also that no finer, no more eloquent and noble music has been written by an American."

Like Mr. MacDowell, Henry Holden Huss, of New York, is a composer with impressionist and romantic feeling. He "holds for himself an ideal whose beauty and nobility he has realized with memorable completeness in such achievements as his fine scene for soprano and orchestra, 'Cleopatra's Death'—in which he has interpreted Shakespeare's text with impassioned eloquence and effect—and his 'Home They Brought Her Warrior Dead' (after Tennyson)." Of Horatio W. Parker we read:

"Horatio W. Parker, who is professor of music at Yale University, is paramountly a writer for the church, altho he has written not infrequently in the secular forms. It is by his 'St. Christopher' and his 'Hora Novissima'—both oratorios—rather than by his 'Harold Harfager' or his 'Northern Ballad,' that he would probably care to be remembered—altho he has scarcely, if ever, surpassed his magnificent rhapsody for baritone and orchestra, 'Cáhal Mór of the Wine-red Hand' (after the lyric by James Clarence Mangan). Mr. Parker had been acutely aware of the genius of Wagner, particularly in his 'St. Christopher'; but then one may say that of almost any composer who has written since the mighty Richard's death; and the impeachment is not really serious, for Mr. Parker owns a distinguished and forceful gift of musical speech—a speech that is, in the main, indisputably his own."

Mr. Gilman passes on to a consideration of Frank Van der

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Stucken, of Cincinnati. This composer is described as "a modern of moderns," who achieves "richness without turgidity, intensity without bombast, flexibility without diffuseness." His songs, in particular, are praised as inimitable expressions of a "sumptuous color sense" and a "sensitive feeling for dramatic values." Mr. Gilman concludes:

"If I have seemed to ignore the excellent work of Mr. Kelley and Mr. Whiting, Mr. Hadley and Mr. Shelley and Mr. Loomis—not to speak of the admirable art of Charles Martin Loeffler, whose Americanism is questionable—it is because the line had obviously to be drawn somewhere, and that it was necessary to make a choice—not arbitrarily, if that were possible, tho from a standpoint necessarily personal and fallible."

THE DISADVANTAGES OF EDUCATION.

GOETHE once said, "The greater the knowledge, the greater the doubt," and Hazlitt, "The most learned are often the most narrow-minded men." These sayings are quoted in a striking article in *The Nineteenth Century* (February), in which we are reminded that education has its disadvantages, as well as its advantages, and that "the most prominent men in nearly every province of human activity have been amateurs." The writer, Mr. O. Eltzbacher, declares:

"Amateurs, and not professionals, are selected to rule our great public departments. Our great administrators have nearly all been amateurs and autodidacts. To take a few of the best known examples: Cromwell was a farmer, Warren Hastings and Clive were clerks, Mr. Chamberlain was brought up for trade, Lord Goschen for commerce, and Lord Cromer for the army. Other countries have had the same experience with self-taught amateurs. Prince Bismarck was brought up for law, failed twice to pass his examination, became a country squire, and drifted without any training into the Prussian diplomatic service and the cabinet, and founded the German empire. George Washington was a surveyor, Benjamin Franklin a printer, Abraham Lincoln a lumberman, M. de Witte a railway official.

"In a less exalted sphere we meet with the same phenomenon. Sir William Herschell was a musician, Faraday a bookbinder, Scott a lawyer's clerk, Murat a student of theology, Ney a notary's clerk, Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning-machine and the first cotton manufacturer, a barber; Spinoza a glass-blower, Adam Smith a clergyman, Lord Armstrong an attorney, Herbert Spencer an engineer, Pasteur, the father of modern medicine and chirurgy, a chemist; Edison a news-vender; George Stephenson and most of the great inventors and creators of industry of his time were ordinary workingmen.

"When we look round we find not only that many leaders of men were devoid of a highly specialized training in that particular branch of human activity in which they excel, that they were self-taught amateurs, but that many of the ablest politicians and of the most successful business men have not even had the advantage of a fair general education. Abraham Lincoln had learned at school only the three R's, and those very incompletely; President Garfield worked with a boatman when only ten years old; President Jackson was a saddler and never spelled correctly; President Benjamin Harrison started life as a farmer, and President Andrew Johnson, a former tailor, visited no school, and learned reading only from his wife. George Peabody started work when only eleven years old; the late Sir Edward Harland was apprenticed at the age of fifteen years; Andrew Carnegie began his commercial career when twelve years old as a factory hand; Charles Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, drove a coach as a boy, and then became a stake-driver at an iron-works. Josiah Wedgewood started work when only eleven years old; Arkwright, the father of our cotton industry, was never at school; Edison was engaged in selling papers when twelve years of age, and Sir Hiram Maxim was with a carriage-builder when he was fourteen. 'Commodore' Cornelius Vanderbilt, the railway king, who left more than a hundred million dollars, started as a ferryman at a tender age; the founder of the wealth of the Astors was a butcher's boy, Baron Amsel Mayer von Rothschild a pedler, Alfred Krupp a smith, Rockefeller, the head of the Standard Oil trust, a clerk. All these most successful men were autodidacts."

In view of these numerous well-known instances of greatness achieved by men uneducated, is it to be wondered at if "even the learned begin to waver and to ask themselves whether the much-vaunted benefits of learning have not been largely overestimated?" We quote further:

"It has been truly said 'Knowledge is power,' but knowledge in itself is not power, only *applied* knowledge is power. Knowledge is like money, not valuable in itself, but only valuable for what it will buy. Knowledge is like a strong weapon, but the best weapon is useless to a man who does not know how to wield it. Knowledge is an elementary power, but the power of the Niagara, or of steam, or of electricity, would be useless to mankind unless intelligence directs that power to some practical purpose. The Chinese knew magnetic iron long before the Europeans knew it. To them it was a piece of iron and nothing more. Handled by European intelligence, magnetic iron became a useful power in the compass, which gave Europe the rule of the seas. The Chinese knew also gunpowder before the Europeans knew it, but to them it was only a plaything used in fireworks. A man who has read endless treatises on boxing, and who has studied the fights of all great boxers, gets knocked out while he is reflecting how Jackson or Fitzimmons would have behaved. The officer whose mind is soaked in military literature, and who can tell why Napoleon won the battle of Austerlitz and why Frederick the Great lost the battle of Hochkirch, has lost in nine cases out of ten his common sense, the buoyancy, resourcefulness, and impartiality of mind with which a less erudite officer would tackle a difficult question."

New ideas, continues Mr. Eltzbacher, are hardly ever welcomed in schools. On the contrary, "schools have ever proved reactionary and inimical to new ideas."

"Great minds have ever been persecuted owing to the narrow-mindedness and the jealousy of the schools from Socrates onward. Galileo, Columbus, and many other great discoverers were imprisoned and treated like criminals with the approval, and largely at the instigation, of schools of science because their discoveries threatened the tenets of accepted learning. Even the heavy artillery of theology has been advanced by the universities of the Middle Ages, and also of later days, against geological and astronomical discoveries. Newton and Darwin were laughed at by the faculties, and in Roman Catholic universities Darwin is still ostracized, according to report. Kant became a professor only when he was forty-six years old, after fifteen years' lecturing; Schopenhauer never became a professor owing to the jealousy of the universities. Liebig and Pasteur were jeered at by the profession, vaccination and homeopathy had to fight for decades against the envy of the medical schools. David Strauss and Renan were compelled to leave their universities; Beethoven and Wagner were persecuted by the schools of music, and were treated like madmen because they did not conform with musical traditions. Millet was neglected by the Salon in Paris, and Whistler snubbed by the Royal Academy in London. The inventions of Edison, Marconi, Roentgen, Koch, could not be explained away by modern science schools, but their discoveries have been greeted by the universities with personal attacks full of animosity, and these men have been pictured as the commercially successful exploiters of other people's ideas. A late correspondence in *The Times* with regard to discoveries of Mr. Marconi is typical in that respect."

The writer comes to the conclusion that in order to improve education, it "may have to be individualized." That is to say, "the present uniformity of the schools may have to give way to schools catering directly for the practical needs of the various classes of the population." "Let us hope," he adds, that the spirit of combination which seems to be growing, tho somewhat slowly, within the community, will in due course dot the whole country with technical schools founded and supervised by the various industries themselves, and planted under the very eye of these industries in their business center. . . . Let us hope, besides, that the direct active interest in education, which prac-

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tical men are beginning to take, will cause in course of time the mapping out of specialized school programs by competent experts for all schools from elementary schools to universities throughout the country; for, after all, practical men, not tradition-bound schoolmasters and well-meaning clergymen, can determine the practical requirements of education."

A PLEA FOR "INTELLECTUAL" PLAYS.

OPPOSITION to the theater has not entirely disappeared, but the growth of the popularity of the play as a form of popular entertainment is generally recognized as a characteristic feature of modern life. Is theater-going good for society, or is it to be reckoned among the corrupting and demoralizing influences? Aristotle believed in the stage, and many great thinkers since his day have regarded the drama as a potent teacher of virtue and righteousness. D'Alembert said the stage was "morals carried into action; rules reduced to examples," and Matthew Arnold urged the "organization" of the theater as an educational and uplifting institution. Rousseau, on the other hand, condemned it, and declared that the only people who are not morally injured by the stage are those who are too degraded to be injured by anything.

Citing these and other authorities, ancient and modern, a Russian writer, I. N. Ignatoff, discusses elaborately in the *Rousskaye Bogatstvo*, a leading and advanced periodical, the psychological and social effects of stage representations. He dismisses as superficial the ordinary division of the plays into "good" and "bad." Of course, he says, there are immoral and pernicious plays, and right-thinking men justly condemn them. But the deeper, the real, question is whether the best plays, the masterpieces of the Greek, English, French, and German dramatists, are wholesome from the standpoint of individual character and social progress. In other words, do moral plays necessarily promote virtue and goodness and humanity?

His answer is a negative one, and he is led to a new classification of plays, and to a plea for the intellectual, literary, and problem-giving play, as against the emotional and "strong" play which is addressed to the feelings, sensations, or nerves.

The great fault of the theater is, according to this writer, its tendency to encourage and strengthen *passivity* in the spectators —to develop the restraining centers of the psychical system. He says:

"All plays, good and bad, have for their direct effect this strengthening of the auditor's disposition to passivity. Of course, if a habitual theatergoer were to see on the street a real Othello attempting to strangle his wife, he would not remain as passive as he does in the theater; according to his temperament and proclivities he would reach some decision—to throw himself on the murderer, run after the police, or cry 'Help!' Still, whenever the circumstances, in a real case, favored inactivity, the habitual theatergoer would be prone to yield to his disinclination to act and behave as he does in the theater, where he restrains himself under excitement and grows enthusiastic over the artistic form while giving no expression to his feeling of indignation. . . . . .

"The spectator [in the case of an emotional play] leaves the theater overwhelmed, crushed, depressed, perhaps esthetically gratified, but at the same time mentally paralyzed and incapable of action. He has lived through a great deal, but this experience has not taught him any lesson, has not provided him with any guide to future conduct. Grant that his sympathy has been enlisted on the side of the weak and poor; all the same, this will not enable him to realize his humane aims."

Should, then, the theater be abolished, or should it be encouraged only for the sake of the uncultured whose natural tendency is to act without sufficient reflection and do more harm than good by unreasonable or improper interference? No, answers the writer. The theater has another distinct and important mission—to make people think, inquire, analyze, and ponder grave questions of individual and social morality and duty:

"The theater forces us to think, and this quality modifies largely those conclusions to which we should be driven did we confine our analysis to its influence on the emotional nature. If the sufferings depicted in a play do not summon one to immediate action, but induce thought upon the causes of this suffering, upon human relations, then there is nothing pernicious in the restraining effect upon the will exerted by the enforced passivity. It is essential, therefore, that the play shall address itself much to the reason and but little to the feelings."

Referring, for illustration, to Ibsen's "Nora" and to Hauptmann's "Weavers" and similar dramas, the writer points out that in each of these, while the emotions are appealed to and our sympathy and antipathy are aroused, yet at the same time there is no call for any immediate action. There is a delicate complex and difficult problem to solve. What could we do for Nora in her Doll's House? How can we help the misery-stricken and disinherited weavers?

"The activity of the intellect does not end with the play; it continues until other impressions supervene and give the mind a new direction. If thus the theater often causes me to think about certain problems, a habit is formed which is extremely useful in life, if these problems closely concern humanity. Whether I solve these problems or not; whether I apply my solution when found, is a different question. At any rate, the theater which stimulates thought not only leads us to sympathize with the weak and unfortunate, but also to consider ways and means of helping them, and such reflection is a step toward participation in human affairs."

It is true that intellectual plays at certain periods of the drama have caused extreme and inartistic didacticism, concludes the writer, and dry moralizing is foreign to the stage; but excess in one direction does not justify excess in another by way of reaction. The fact is that reason is the element in the drama to which we must look for its highest and most beneficial influence. Harrowing, "clinical," and intense plays, whether moral or immoral superficially, are fundamentally anti-social.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TEN BEST BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

WHY should grown-up folks have a monopoly of lists of "best books"? *St. Nicholas*, the well-known children's magazine, has been inviting the opinion of its readers upon the best books for children under ten years of age, and in December awarded the prize to the child who sent in this list:

"Alice in Wonderland"—Lewis Carroll.
"A Child's Garden of Verses"—Robert Louis Stevenson.
"The Birds' Christmas Carol"—Kate Douglas Wiggin.
"Greek Heroes"—Charles Kingsley.
"Hans Brinker"—Mary Mapes Dodge.
"King of the Golden River"—John Ruskin.
"Little Lord Fauntleroy"—Frances Hodgson Burnett.
"The Prince and the Pauper"—Mark Twain.
"Water-Babies"—Charles Kingsley.
"The Wonder Book"—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

In its January issue *St. Nicholas* publishes another list, showing, in the order of preference, the ten most popular books, as they appear in the multitude of replies sent in for the competition:

"Little Lord Fauntleroy"—Frances Hodgson Burnett.
"Alice in Wonderland"—Lewis Carroll.
"The Wonder Book"—Nathaniel Hawthorne.
"The Birds' Christmas Carol"—Kate Douglas Wiggin.
"Wild Animals I Have Known"—Ernest Thompson-Seton.
"Water-Babies"—Charles Kingsley.
"The Jungle Books"—Rudyard Kipling.
"Black Beauty"—Anna Sewell.
"Nights with Uncle Remus"—Joel Chandler Harris.
"A Child's Garden of Verses"—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Lamp (formerly *The Book Buyer*) finds the first list a good one, but the second "far more interesting." "The difference," it says, "is just this: the first list is the one *St. Nicholas* thinks is the best of all those submitted, while the second list represents the opinions of the children themselves."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A NEW THEORY OF OLD AGE.

THEORIES of old age differ according to the particular symptom that is assumed to be its characteristic. We recently published an account of an elixir of youth whose action depends on the hypothesis that hardening of the arteries is the central feature of old age. To-day we translate from the *Revue Scientifique* (January 17) a theory that looks upon certain cell-alterations in the tissue as its characteristic feature. The fact is doubtless that the numerous changes that we find in the aged all unite to produce the condition that we know as senility. They may perhaps be ultimately referred to a common cause, but that does not seem to have been done as yet. The new theory is that of M. Metchnikoff, the eminent Russian physiologist, whose study of the phagocytes or "devouring-cells" of the body has made his name famous. Old age, he says, is itself a result of a devouring process of this kind, the nerve-cells being destroyed by nerve-eating cells that are specially numerous in the aged, altho they appear also in many diseases. Similar cells, the "color-eaters," destroy the pigment cells in the hair and turn it gray or white. Says the writer in the *Revue Scientifique:*

"In a former study . . . Messrs. Metchnikoff, Mesreil, and Weinberg proved that the whitening of hair and fur is the work of certain ameboid cells, the pigmentophages or rather chromophages [color-eaters]. These elements, under the influence of causes not yet determined, become overexcited and at a given moment surround the pigment grains of the hair and transport them either into the skin or out of the organism. In this way the hair whitens, often in a very short space of time.

"It is certain that we have here a phenomenon capable of throwing light on senile degenerescence in general, and the authors have pursued their researches along this line, where they have already made a curious discovery. Owing to the difficulty of operating on fresh specimens, they have given up human organs and have selected the parroquet, which alone, among all creatures that may be easily procured, is able to live as long as man."

On individuals of this species the investigators carried on their researches. Of one of the birds, who had reached the advanced age of eighty-one years, the writer says:

"During the last years of its life, the parroquet manifested evident signs of senility and feebleness. . . . The microscopic examination of the organs revealed no particular anomaly, nor any sign of acute disease to which the death of the creature could be attributed.

"But the attention of the investigators was specially attracted to the central nervous system by very curious phenomena in the brain. . . . It was filled with single-nucleated cells, playing the rôle of macrophages. The nerve-elements were characterized by the absence of pigment, which is so abundant in the nerve-centers of old people and of old mammals like the dog and horse. . . . Despite the absence of degenerative symptoms of the nerve-cells, a very great number of them were surrounded by neuronophages [nerve-cell eaters], mononuclear cells with round nucleus and generally rich in chromatin.

"The phenomena of neuronophagy are well known in the pathology of the nervous centers. They are met in a considerable number of nerve-diseases and poisonings. They are very frequent also in the brains of old people and old animals, as Pugnat announced for the first time. But Metchnikoff never had observed neuronophagy comparable to that of the old parroquet. Whole regions of the cerebrum were filled with masses of the nerve-destroying cells, in the midst of which no more nerve-cells were found. These masses were formed of a variable number, about twenty or more, of neuronophages. . . . All the intermediate stages between the presence of the typical nerve-cell and its complete disappearance leave no doubt that we have here to deal with a real and intense phagocytosis [devouring of cells]. The phenomena indicate that this consists of a progressive passage of the contents of the nerve-cells into the interior of the surrounding neuronophages. The latter do not devour the nerve element whole, but, so to speak, they suck it dry. . . . . .

"These observations, which surely need to be multiplied, tend to establish the legitimacy of the phagocyte theory of old age, formulated by M. Metchnikoff."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW PEPPERMINT IS GROWN.

THAT 300,000 pounds of peppermint oil are annually consumed by the world, and that more than ninety per cent. of this is grown within seventy-five miles of Kalamazoo, Mich., are two of the interesting facts about peppermint told by Charles B. Richardson in an article on the subject in *The Rose Technic*. Kalamazoo, Mr. Richardson tells us, may fairly be called the center of the essential oil industry of the world. Formerly Wayne County, New York, was the peppermint center of the world, but the product for this year was only 1,000 pounds, so that this industry in New York has practically passed into history. The writer goes on to say:

"The 'mint' industry is a specialty with peculiar features, combining farm and factory—agriculture in growing the plant, and manufacture in separating the oil from the plant by distillation. There are about 80 'stills' in Southwestern Michigan, and since there are 4,000 acres of the plant under cultivation, we see that one 'still' is required for every 50 acres of peppermint.

"The mint is grown on marsh or 'muck' land, which is coal black in color and very moist; so moist, in fact, that during a rainy season water may be seen standing all over a large field. The land, prepared as for a garden, in the fall, is laid off in furrows early the following spring. The furrows are three feet apart and run north and south, if possible, so that the sun will strike both sides of each row. This work is done the first of April and the planting should be completed in the same month. The roots for planting are 'root-stocks' or 'runners,' like strawberry runners, only they run just under the ground, like hop 'roots,' instead of on top of the soil like berry runners. They are pulled with potato-hooks from new mint of the preceding year; two men working on each row, one pulling, the other following, shaking out the muck with a fork. The roots, thus cleaned, are taken to the furrowed field, where the planters proceed to put them in the ground. Each planter has a burlap sack, holding three to four bushels of the roots, and with this swung over his shoulder he takes a furrow or row, draws the roots from the sack with the right hand, holding back the roots at the mouth of the sack with the left, and with a peculiar 'uplift'-forward motion throws them straight into the open furrow. The roots are from one to two feet long and thus, in planting, a continual line of roots is formed. These are slightly covered with dirt and pressed into the ground by the feet of the planter as he moves forward. A roller is then passed over the ground.

"The fields are kept clean by cultivating and hoeing until about the 20th of June, when runners start, and the weeds are pulled by hand, until 'stilling,' which begins August 1st and continues until about the 20th of September. The mint grows to a height of three or four feet. The new mint is cut with scythes, each row being passed over twice, because the row parts in the middle and falls in a tangled mass on either side. It is left to wilt thoroughly, and is then bunched and drawn like hay to the 'still.'

"The wilted mint is here pitched into large tubs seven feet top diameter, six feet bottom diameter, and six feet high. Two men walk around on the mint in the tubs and tramp it solid, after which a steam-tight cover is let down, closing the tub. Steam is let in at the bottom of the tub, breaking the little sacks on the under side of the leaves which contain the oil, and converting this released oil into vapor. The steam and oil vapor pass upward and escape through a pipe near the top of the tub into the 'worm,' which is a series of tin pipes, one above the other, two inches or more in diameter. Cold water is caused to drip from above upon the 'worm,' and this condenses the vapors. The water and liquid oil pass out at the end of the worm into a receiver, where the two liquids are separated by gravity, the oil being lighter than water. All the oil is removed from the leaves

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after steaming for an hour, and from one to ten pounds of oil are obtained from one tub. The oil thus obtained is 90 per cent. pure. The juices of weeds, which are more or less mixed with the mint in the tubs, and other foreign substances are removed from the oil at refineries.

"The price of peppermint oil six years ago was 70 cents, now it is $5 per pound. The price has advanced within the last month from $2.50 to $5 a pound. This advance was caused by one of the largest growers in Michigan having bought up 95 per cent. of the oil produced this year, and thus practically cornered the market. The total value of the crop this year is approximately $650,000, and the advance in price, caused by the corner, is in the neighborhood of a quarter million dollars. With the price at $5 per pound, peppermint growing is a very paying industry, since from ten to forty pounds of oil are produced per acre and the cost of cultivation is only from $15 to $25 per acre.

"The growing of peppermint has not been remunerative for the past five years, and the market in New York and London has been ruined by manipulations and adulterations. There is a constantly increasing demand for the oil, and an idea of the trade may be gained from the fact that this oil enters into the manufacture of various pharmaceutical articles, confectionery, gum, toilet waters and perfumes, extracts, etc. . . . . .

"A large field of peppermint is a very pretty sight indeed, especially when the plants are about half-grown, at which time the foliage is the brightest green and shows up very nicely against the coal-black soil beneath. . . . . .

"The oil is handled in 2½-gallon tin cans, which when filled weigh twenty pounds. Thus $300 worth of oil can be packed in a little box 30 × 8 × 12 inches, and it sometimes happens that a man's entire crop can be packed in a peppermint oil-box of this size."

WHAT BECOMES OF A DISSOLVED SUBSTANCE?

THE ideas of scientific men of different schools, and in different periods of the world's history, regarding the nature of solution, have been recently described in a volume by M. P. Duhem, the French physicist. A reviewer in *The Popular Science Monthly* epitomizes them as follows:

"If we drop a lump of sugar into a glass of water, the sugar disappears, and we have in the tumbler a colorless liquid which looks like water, but which has a different taste. We are all agreed as to the fact, but there has always been a difference of opinion as to what became of the sugar. One view is that the sugar and water are still there, but so finely divided that we do not see the sugar. If we grind a little dry sugar together with a good deal of charcoal, we get a black mixture in which the eye does not detect the sugar, tho the sugar is unquestionably there. Another view is that we have neither water nor sugar in the tumbler, but a new substance having properties differing more or less completely from those of the sugar and water. This is the view that we take in regard to sugar itself when we speak of it as made up of charcoal and water. The first view, of a mechanical mixture, was held by the Greek atomistic philosophers under Epicurus, while the second view was defended by Aristotle and the peripatetic philosophers. Through the Middle Ages, the views of Aristotle prevailed; but Bacon and Descartes brought the atomistic view to the front again, while Newton modified the views of Descartes by substituting assumptions in regard to mutual attractions and repulsions for assumptions as to the shape of the atoms.

"In the second half of the nineteenth century, the application of thermodynamics to chemistry has led to the discovery of new laws, and these discoveries have been made without assuming anything in regard to atoms. The natural tendency is therefore to reject the atomic theory as a superfluous hypothesis. The only distinction that we can draw between chemical compounds, like sugar or salt, and solutions, such as a mixture of sugar and water, is that the composition of the solutions can vary continuously, while the composition of the compounds can not. The natural inference is that solutions are to be looked upon as compounds or new substances with varying composition. The scientific world has thus come back to the view of Aristotle. The matter stands now as it stood centuries ago. One school still holds the views of Epicurus, another stands ready to break a cudgel for Aristotle. Even now we do not know what happens when we put sugar in our coffee, tho we know why we do so—except where it is merely a matter of habit."

THE ALGEBRA OF VITAL PHENOMENA.

SOCIOLOGY has hitherto consisted largely of statistics; it has remained for a Belgian, M. Ernest Solvay, to make an attempt to reduce at least one division of it to mathematical expression. M. Solvay believes that the part of the output of energy of each individual that is useful to society may be figured out by the methods of exact mathematics. Solvay has founded an institute in Brussels to carry out his ideas and investigations, and he has stated his opinions somewhat fully in a note published at its opening. The following is a condensed statement of them given by the *Revue Scientifique* (December 20):

"Convinced of the preponderant rôle played by oxidation in the phenomena of life, M. Solvay in the first place forms the algebraic equation that connects the quantities of heat set free by the animal with the potential energy of the oxidized food and of the excreted matter. He denotes by appropriate symbols the total energy set free by the organism in the unit of time (which may be separated into heat or thermic energy registrable in a calorimeter, and mechanical energy), the energy of the food consumed, that of the matter eliminated, and that of the food assimilated."

We then have an equation stating in algebraic form the fact that the total energy set free, including heat and mechanical energy, equals that taken in with the food less that left in the body and that eliminated by excretion. To continue the quotation:

"This equation, which is pretty well verified by experience, implies that no outside energy has any particular influence on the available mechanical energy of the body. It would be of the highest interest to pursue the minute verification of this relation in various animal species. M. Solvay is led to consider the ratio of the total energy set free to that of the food consumed, whose variations with age it would also be interesting to determine. He defines a perfect organism as one in which this ratio tends toward unity.

"From the sociologic point of view it is the term denoting the available mechanical energy that is interesting; or rather, the fraction of this energy that is socially utilizable. . . . . .

"From the biological standpoint, the term denoting energy received represents only food, but by judicious considerations M. Solvay justifies its extension to objects of a purely sensorial order, like dwelling-place and clothing, or of intellectual nature, like the productions of art or science. These indirect factors of energy enable us to assimilate better the matter consumed. . . . . We may therefore assume that these values will be more precisely determined by the methods of psychophysics, properly extended. . . . . .

"M. Solvay notes that cerebral phenomena have no direct and characteristic mechanical equivalent. 'Amounts of work of very unequal value,' he says, 'may be connected with the same degree of oxidation.' These phenomena correspond simply to different states of distribution of neuromuscular energy. How shall we introduce these factors into our formulæ, since they are so weighty from the sociological point of view?

"M. Solvay evades the difficulty very ingeniously; he measures intelligence by the economy of effort that it produces in the unit of time. The intelligent being, in order to obtain a definite result, diminishes mechanical energy exerted, and therefore also the energy of the food consumed for the same value of the energy excreted.

The difference between the energy exerted by an intelligent and an unintelligent being measures the intellectual capacity; everything takes place as if there was a real gain of utilizable energy. . . . . .

"This, however, does not exhaust the value to society of brain-work. Inventions and ideas save units of energy to humanity outside of the inventor himself and even after his death. We

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must, then, besides the terms relating to physical and psychical energy add a third, which M. Solvay calls ideo-energetic. . . . .

"An immediate consequence of these points of view is a new definition of the values of things. What we pay out (and we can pay out nothing else) are calories (heat units), directly or indirectly; what we get are increases of production or phenomena of pleasure that are always reducible to such increases. There ought then to be concordance between the values of transactions and those of energy. In fact, this concordance does not exist, but it will tend more and more to be established, as we succeed in bettering the social yield and getting the maximum out of it, so that we shall be more nearly directed toward the perfect state of a normal society.

"The principle of tendency to the maximum product dominates both sociology and biology; the ingenious artifice by which M. Solvay calculates cerebral phenomena may be applied, we believe, to numerous problems. M. Solvay has inaugurated a true social physics, not simply social statistics, as was intended by his compatriot, the illustrious Quetelet. We hope that numerous collaborators will follow him in this fertile field."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CLOSE MENTAL CONNECTION BETWEEN TWINS.

A CURIOUS case has been reported from France in which twin sisters, living far apart, developed at the same time the same unreasoning fear, namely, a repugnance toward drinking from glass vessels. Advocates of telepathy will probably make use of this theory in explaining the case, but probably, if not a mere coincidence, it may be regarded as due to an undeveloped tendency present in both sisters and coming to the surface in each at about the same time. The case, which was reported to the French Biological Society by M. Charles Féré, is thus summarized in *The Medical Record* (February 7):

"The twins, females, were of a neuropathic family on the mother's side. They resembled each other singularly closely, even to an almost exactly duplicated birth-mark; also physiologically and psychologically (voice, articulation, expression, walk, attitude, holding of pen or needle; certain repugnances and preferences, such as a marked taste for salt, and repugnance, to the point of vomiting, for butter; sympathies and antipathies for persons and animals, and appreciations of colors and odors). The mother dying a few days after their birth, each of the twins was taken by an aunt, reared by a separate nurse, and brought up differently, along with its cousins, male and female. Up to six years of age they saw each other often. Then one aunt removed from the country, and thenceforth their communication was limited to a few words added to the letters of the aunts."

At thirteen years of age, one of the twins was frightened by a carriage passing rapidly near her. No further immediate results appeared, but soon afterward the following took place:

"At supper, on wishing to drink, she put down her glass suddenly, with fright, saying there must be fragments from the rim of the glass, this rim could wound her, there must be fragments fallen to the bottom of the glass. It seemed impossible for her to use this glass, and a silver cup was given her instead. Little by little she came to examine the bottle, fearing that there were fragments of glass which had fallen to the bottom, and had not been emptied, and she would drink only when the glass bottle was nearly full. When this singularity was reported to the family where the other twin lived, attention was directed to a singularity which had existed several weeks in her; she did not empty her glass completely, but threw out what remained at the bottom before refilling it. Questioning was avoided, and things remained unchanged for a fortnight, but, following a rather grave angina, the fear acquired a considerable intensity, and extended from fear of swallowing glass to fear of touching it, and fear of glass objects and of objects resembling glass; and, some months later, to the inability to speak of glass objects without visible repugnance. Meanwhile, with the first twin, the fear of swallowing glass has remained, and she wipes her hands after touching it. Interesting as the case is, it can, however, hardly be said to satisfy the demands of modern psychiatry, as it lacks a sufficiently detailed study, or, at any rate, report."

THE ELECTRIC FURNACE AS A MEANS OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

THE temperature of the ordinary electric arc, formed between carbon points, is extraordinarily high, and when this arc is properly enclosed in a crucible, forming an electric furnace, it is possible to reach a degree of heat not obtainable in any other way. The electric furnace is most widely known for some of its sensational performances such as the melting and vaporization of quartz, and the production of real gems; but engineers are familiar with its commercial applications and have come to appreciate it as a powerful means of producing reactions otherwise unattainable. An editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer* predicts that it will also take high rank as an instrument of pure research. The reasons, he says, why it has not yet been so used to any extent are complicated, but he attempts to set them forth as follows:

"In the first place, for the past quarter-century inorganic chemistry has fallen into disrepute, and the attention of nearly every first-class chemist has been turned to the wonderfully futile field of organic compounds. These are vastly more manageable in the laboratory, are more amenable to comprehensible theory, and have yielded commercial results of truly immense importance. In inorganic chemistry, on the other hand, the list of fundamental working reactions is a short one, and the products tend either to great stability, which is inconvenient, or too extraordinary instability, which is equally bad. Nor has there been evolved any general theory of inorganic compounds that can serve as a guide to research. Inorganic chemistry has, therefore, remained comparatively undeveloped and has largely fallen into the hands of technologists able in their respective lines, but not with time or taste for purely scientific study. . . . . .

"The present interest in radioactive substances has stimulated investigation in inorganic lines, but not yet to edification. Now the electric furnace with its tremendous temperature is capable of enormously increasing the possible range of inorganic reactions, and for this purpose it should form a part of the apparatus of the expert theoretical chemist instead of being, as at present, mostly in the hands of the technical chemist. We would not in the least depreciate the work of the latter, but it is directed at results rather than at the exact causes of results. Now chemistry, especially physical chemistry, is at a point where extensions of theory are greatly needed. The data are fast accumulating for some tremendous generalizations, and every powerful means of research at hand ought to be worked to the very utmost to furnish additional facts."

Perhaps the very greatest problem in theoretical chemistry, the author reminds us, relates to the splitting-up of the so-called elements. Belief in the indivisibility of the atom has been shaken by recent work in electricity, but no element has yet been resolved into simpler parts. The author, in making this statement, takes no account of "the mere isolation of minute traces of hitherto unknown components as in the cases of argon, krypton, and their allies," but means the actual breaking-down of an element as now known into definite components. He says:

"Not a few of the elements have been long open to suspicion. Zinc, cadmium, and magnesium, for instance, form a trio conspicuously open to attack. In fact, one noted scientist thought a score of years since that he had broken up cadmium, and communicated the result to the French Academy. Iron is another element which is very likely dissociated at very high temperatures, as it probably is in the sun, and who knows what strange properties its components might have if they could be isolated? Perhaps calcium is in the most exposed position of all to successful attack, for it is well-nigh certain that when vaporized at the temperature of the electric furnace it splits off a gaseous component, or passes into a new condition, comparatively simple,

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nearly as tenuous as hydrogen and well known in the solar atmosphere. If the elements could be split up into their primal components, there is at least a chance that these could be recombined in what marvelous ways no man would now dare to predict Problems such as these lie at the very foundation of science, and are deserving of the best efforts of the best investigators. It is to this colossal theoretical work that we hope to see engines like the electric furnace successfully applied. And it should be remembered that no great advance in theory has ever failed of producing great advances in practise, sooner or later."

THE COMING WOOD FAMINE.

THE world is using wood faster than the forests are producing it. This means that the forests are disappearing and that ultimately we shall not be able to get what we want. Aside from the question of esthetics, therefore, or the still more practical one of the regulation of the flow of our rivers, which has been shown to depend so largely on forests, there is every reason why we should try to treat our wood crop like any other. Only we must remember that it is not a matter of a season, but of long years—a forest can not be grown in a few months like a crop of wheat. And even in Europe, where scientific forestry has been much more generally practised than in this country, the cry is now going up that good wood for building and cabinet-making is getting scarce. Says a writer in the *Musée Commercial* (Rouen, France)

"If we examine official statistics . . . we may easily convince ourselves that most European countries, especially industrial countries, do not produce the quantity of wood that they need. England has to call on foreign aid more than any other country; she imports nearly 500 million of francs [$100,000,000] worth annually. Other countries, better endowed by nature, have to make the same appeal to their neighbors, Belgium for 100 million francs [$20,000,000]; Germany for 350 millions [$70,000,000]; Switzerland for 15 millions [$3,000,000]; Spain and Italy for 30 millions [$6,000,000]. France imports 140 millions and exports 40 millions, and thus finds herself in arrears 100 millions [$2,000,000].

"In Europe the only countries that have to-day an excess of exports are the Austrian empire, Norway, Sweden, and Russia. In these countries, therefore, are found the reserves of wood, to which we must add, in the New World, those of the United States and Canada.

"When we compare the commercial movements of the past twenty years, . . . we shall become convinced that the demand for wood for manufactures has increased during this period, and as the product of the forests has not increased in the same proportion, we may conclude that the amount of wood in the world has grown less.

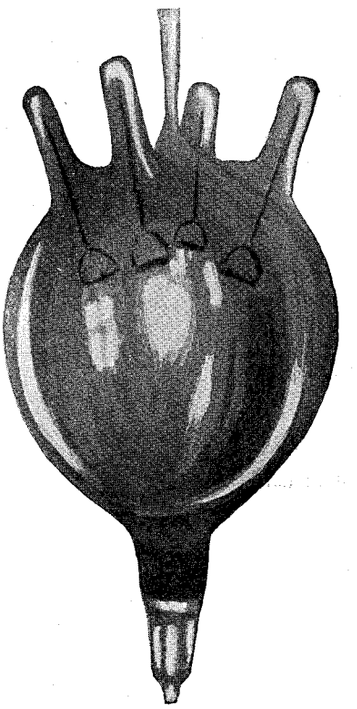
"Demand for wood is increasing considerably. When we say that since the introduction of metal into construction wood is no longer sold, we should add that the kind of wood that no longer sells is firewood, which can not compete to-day with more economical combustibles, such as coal, coke, and gas. But wood is used more and more in manufactures, and for certain kinds, notably wood for paper pulp, the development of the market is considerable. . . . With us [in France] there is a great excess of firewood, which sells with difficulty, and an insufficiency of wood for manufacture.

"To have at our disposal a large quantity of wood it is first necessary for the owners of forests to enter upon habits of foresight. The Government should take restrictive measures against the lack of it, for instance, the Swedish Government has forbidden in certain provinces the cutting of trees before they have reached a certain stage of growth.

"In what degree should we encourage the intervention of the state in this matter? What reforms should be made in the management of our forests, and what provision should be made for the future by the reforesting of uncultivated land? Every one recognizes that it is for the public interest to take hold of these questions and provoke discussion on them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN INGENIOUS ELECTRIC INVENTION.

IT has long been known that certain media present a much easier path to a current of electricity when it is passing in one direction than when the flow is reversed. Peter Cooper Hewitt, whose invention of the mercury-vapor lamp has already made him known, has been investigating this phenomenon and has based upon it what he calls a "selective converter," which is expected to have important results in the electrical transmission of power. The device is thus explained by a writer in *The Electrical Age*:



SELECTIVE CONVERTER FOR THE THREE-PHASE CIRCUIT.

"The basis on which this apparatus works is: when an alternating current is caused to jump through a space filled with mercury vapor of a given degree of attenuation, it presents a ready passage to certain portions of the wave, whereas other portions of the wave are damped back or form a selective electric valve, which allows impressed electromotive force of a certain character only to flow through the apparatus. The practical utility of such a device becomes immediately apparent, for it forms a method of producing a direct current from an alternating circuit, and extends the field of alternating-current transmission into those fields which have required undirectional currents, such as the storage-battery and electrolytic work.

"The device used for this selective converter is as simple as an incandescent lamp. The containing shell in the device exhibited is made of glass and of spherical shape. Into this shell project the terminals from the alternating current circuit, whereas the terminal for the direct circuit is taken from a separate terminal at the bottom of the globe. A starting terminal is also introduced into the globe, which is used for starting the converter, and to this a higher tension is first applied. After being once started, the action is continuous as long as the impressed alternating electromotive force is applied.

"This selective converter is surprisingly small for the energy it converts. In one, rated at eight kilowatts, the vapor globe is seven inches in diameter and weighs not over four pounds, whereas a rotary converter to do the same work would weigh over 700 pounds.

"We feel that Mr. Hewitt has made a great stride, and has, at least, thrown down the barrier which separated the alternating and direct-current fields, and it is hard to predict at this early date the influence on the art this radical innovation will make."

Air Purification by Fog.—The atmosphere is cleared of suspended matter by a fog just as surely as by rain, we are told by a writer in *The Lancet* (London, January 31), the only difference being that the drops are smaller and do not fall so fast. He says:

"It is rarely that suspended matter in air or in water fails at length to subside, but the process may be slow or it may be rapid. In either case the act of subsidence effects purification. The condition of the London streets after persistent dense fog is

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well known—the pavements are covered with a greasy grime, the impurities of the air, oily soot, and tarry bituminous particles, combining to make a slippery, pasty mass. This mass possesses a remarkable and objectionable bacteriology as well as chemistry, which during the existence of the fog belonged to the air. In this manner a fog may exercise a distinctly purifying effect upon the air. A fine rain produces a similar result, and when the shower is ended the air is freshened and clean. In the same way bright clear water, that has been just recently muddy, is probably pure for drinking purposes, or at any rate it will be found to be absolutely free from bacteria. Matter in suspension would thus appear to be endowed with a function of importance to the health of the community which is not generally considered, and, if we only knew, there might be occasions when we should be grateful for a muddy river, a foggy day, or a persistent drizzle. The effect of rain upon the air, however, is probably chemical as well as mechanical—that is to say, the air is not only 'scrubbed' but it is 'braced up,' so to speak, for after a shower it possesses an added freshness which is possibly due to the formation of peroxid of hydrogen and in some cases even of ozone."

SUSPENSION OF LIFE AT LOW TEMPERATURES.

CURIOUS experiments showing that in very primitive organisms, such as certain bacteria, the effect of low temperature is such as to produce a strange suspension of vital activity that is neither life nor death, but a state midway between the two, were described by Dr. Macfadyen and Mr. Rowland at the last meeting of the British Association. Says *The Scientific American Supplement* in an abstract of their paper:

"The first experiments were made with organisms possessing varying degrees of resistance, the extremes in this respect being represented by the sensitive spirillum of *cholera asiatica* and the resistant spores of *bacillus anthracis*. Ten organisms altogether were used and cooled down to −190° C., in the first instance for twenty hours, and eventually for seven days. These exposures did not produce any appreciable impairment in the vitality of the organisms, either as regards their growth or their characteristic physiological properties, such as pigment and gas production, pathogenicity, etc. Among the organisms tested were photogenic bacteria, and these likewise preserved their normal luminous properties; and we were able, through the kindness of Professor Dewar, to apply a still severer test—namely, an exposure to the temperature of liquid hydrogen (about −252° C.), a temperature which is as far removed from that of liquid air as is that of liquid air from the average summer temperature. Ten hours' exposure to this temperature had no appreciable effect on the vitality of the micro-organisms tested. At such temperatures it must be assumed that the chemical metabolism of the cell ceases, in the absence of heat and moisture. At the same time it appeared to us advisable to test the influence of a prolonged exposure to low temperatures on the vitality of cells. The experiments were conducted with the aid of the liquid-air plant at the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine. The organisms employed were the *B. typhosus*, *B. coli communis*, *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, and a *saccharomyces*. The bacteria were suspended in small loops of platinum wire or on cotton-wool swabs, and directly immersed in the liquid air. The yeast, washed and pressed, was wrapped in rice-paper, and likewise directly immersed in the liquid air. Samples were taken and tested at intervals for a total period of six months. In no instance could any impairment of the vitality of the organism be detected. The yeast gave a good growth, and exhibited its fermentative powers unaltered; the typhoid bacillus retained its pathogenic and other properties; the *Staphylococcus aureus* gave characteristic pigment growth; and the *colon* bacillus responded to all the typical tests that were applied to it. Judging by the results, the experiments might have been prolonged for a much longer period than six months without appreciable influence on the vitality of the organisms in question.

"The ordinary manifestations of life cease at zero, but at −190° C. we have every reason to suppose that intracellular metabolism must also cease—as a result of the withdrawal of two of its cardinal physical conditions—heat and moisture.

"It is difficult to form a conception of living matter under this new condition, which is neither life nor death, or to select a term which will accurately describe it.

"It is a new and hitherto unobtained state of living matter—a veritable condition of suspended animation."

Oysters as a Cause of "Mysterious" Typhoid.—That oysters polluted by infected sewage can cause typhoid in those who eat them physicians are now agreed. A writer in *The Hospital* states his belief that shell-fish are responsible for many isolated cases of the disease whose origin has been looked upon as unaccountable. Speaking of oysters that have lain in sewage-polluted water, he says:

"A moment's consideration is sufficient to show what a toss up it is whether an oyster so laid does or does not become a vehicle of infection. Sewage does not consist of a homogeneous liquid throughout the whole of which its various constituents are evenly and impartially distributed. It consists of a fluid in which float a large number of bits of solid matter, no two of which are alike in regard to the infection with which they may or may not be charged. Into the open shell of one oyster there may float a fragment charged with virulent infection, while into the shells of ten thousand others there may enter nothing of any moment. Thus the distribution of infection is an absolute lottery. . . . Out of the thousands of oysters sold, only one here and there may have received its infection in such quantity and at such a date as to be capable of acting injuriously at the moment it is swallowed, and thus it happens that in the great majority of cases 'shell-fish typhoid' is spread haphazard over large areas, arising apparently without cause, sometimes acting as the starting-point of local outbreaks, sometimes ending with the single case. So far as present knowledge enables one to speak positively at all, there seems no doubt that we must regard the consumption of infected shell-fish as the explanation of many apparently inexplicable cases of sporadic typhoid."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE making of carbon paper and typewriter ribbons is a trade secret known to scarcely two dozen people in the world," says *Popular Mechanics*. "It has been handed down from father to son for probably a century. So carefully is the secret guarded that the process has never been patented. The method is said to be so very simple and inexpensive that any one could easily manufacture it if only the secret of the composition were known. Much money and time have been spent in endeavoring to make the valuable discovery, but all to no avail. The secret yet remains with the original discoverers and certain members of their families."

"MOST people are aware," says *The Scientific American*, "of the power of egg-shells to resist external pressure on the ends, but not many would credit the results of tests recently made, which appear to be genuine. Eight ordinary hen's eggs were submitted to pressure applied externally all over the surface of the shell, and the breaking pressures varied between 400 pounds and 675 pounds per square inch. With the stresses applied internally to twelve eggs, these gave way at pressures varying between 32 pounds and 65 pounds per square inch. The pressure required to crush the eggs varied between 40 pounds and 75 pounds. The average thickness of the shells was 13-1000 inch."

THE way in which billiard-playing is simplified by the device of a Munich professor has astonished those who have witnessed the test, says *The American Inventor*. "The sides of an ordinary billiard-table are provided with six mirrors, one or more of which can be turned down when a play is made, and the advantage rests in the fact that any image is reflected in the same angle in which it falls on the mirror, just as the billiard-ball rebounds from the cushion in the same angle as that of striking. The mirror shows at once the different ways in which a shot can be made. Even the tyro is said to make difficult indirect shots as readily as direct ones, and the intricacies of the game are quickly conquered by anybody."

IT having been proposed to introduced the American "quick-lunch" into London, the following protest is made by *The Lancet*: "We do not hesitate to ask that all our readers will impress upon their patients that the adoption of this proposal would be a wicked physiological step. The repair of the body is not a process to be trifled with in this way; eating should not be done in a hurry. The demands of business may be pressing, but the demands of the body are in reality more serious. Just as by stoking a steam-engine to cramming point the fuel burns badly and the intensity of the fire is lowered, so by bolting his food the vital processes within a man's body are hindered rather than helped. Necessarily food eaten rapidly escapes in a great measure the preparatory processes of digestion and sooner or later a breakdown in the maltreated human machine supervenes. In a word, hurrying over eating is fatal to the healthy sustenance of the body."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A LIBERAL CATHOLIC SCHOLAR'S VIEW OF PROTESTANTISM.

NEXT to Harnack's "Essence of Christianity," the most discussed theological book of the times is the work, already referrred to in our columns (December 13), of the Catholic professor of theology in Freiburg, Dr. Albert Ehrhard, entitled "Der Katholizismus des Zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts" ("The Catholic Church of the Twentieth Century"). In something over a year twelve editions of this book have been issued, which is phenomenal considering that it is a purely scientific production. The author is a devoted son of the Roman Catholic Church, but this does not prevent him from criticizing what he considers defects of his own communion, nor from expressing admiration for certain features of Protestantism. His views on this latter subject particularly have been attracting attention. They are substantially as follows:

It is an undeniable fact that Roman Catholics in their judgment of the Protestant Church are more just than Protestants in their judgment of the Roman Catholic Church. Here, too, it is evident that Catholicism is not purely anti-Protestantism. Indeed Roman Catholic scholars often go so far in their irenic appreciation of Protestant thought and church life that they even do injustice to their own cause. It must, however, be recognized that a purely objective history of the Reformation and of the origin of the Protestant Church, one that does justice to both the Catholic and the Evangelical sides, has not yet been produced by either a Protestant or a Catholic scholar. The opinion, however, that the Reformation and the Protestant Church it produced is the solution of the great church problem of Christianity is a mistake. Luther's fight against the Catholic Church was the consequence of the peculiar views which he took on the question of the personal relation of the believer to his God. Under the influence of an unsound and inharmonious religious life and a dissatisfaction with the types of piety prevailing in his age, and under the influence of certain Biblical books, especially the Psalms and the Pauline Epistles, he found an answer to this problem in the doctrine of justification by faith alone without works, and therein sought perfect certainty of salvation. He and with him the whole Protestant Church never attained to a fully developed and harmonious religious system. Luther's character and work were preeminently of a practical nature.

The Reformation spread as it did on account of a depression of the Christian ideals of the times. The doctrine of justification by faith alone suited the ease of the current religious life and encouraged the natural tendency to shun practical exhibitions of Christian life. The pride of the people was encouraged by the doctrine of the universal priesthood; and a further factor lay in the appeal to the Germanic national feeling against the Latin and Romance peoples as representatives of the Catholic principles. To the present day, in such agitations as the "Away-from-Rome" movement in Austria, the Protestant Church is lauded as preeminently the church of the Germans. The rapid spread of Protestantism is accordingly no evidence of its inner justification or intrinsic strength. Far from being what the people and the times needed, the Reformation has turned out to be rather the mother of revolutionary and radical movements in the religious and intellectual life of the peoples. It must ever be remembered that Protestantism placed religion in the control of the princes, in accordance with the principle "*cujus regio ejus religio.*" The Protestant movement was accordingly not a step forward, but rather the first serious interruption of and break with the historical development of the church. Not indeed that it is a barren product or factor. The view expressed by so many Catholic writers that Protestantism will dissolve by the process of self-integration is not at all justified by actual facts. Protestantism has saved for itself enough of the essence of Christianity to be a living religious and ecclesiastical power and even the source of a genuine religious life. The Catholic Church, in claiming to be the "only saving" church, does not deny this to Protestantism, and it is high time for Protestants to cease repeating the stale charge against the Catholic Church as tho the latter claimed that outside of her communion there can be no salvation. The smallest results, however, have been achieved by Protestants in the department of ethical and social service. It has nothing to compare with the great work of the Catholic orders. Notwithstanding this, it must be acknowledged that Protestantism has exercised a highly beneficial influence on the Catholic Church, and where the latter must live and labor side by side with the former, the latter appears in the best light.

Protestant periodicals have discussed the views of Ehrhard extensively, and practically agree in placing the author in the same category with Doellinger, when that great historian, before the days of the Vatican Council, passed severe judgment on Luther and the Reformation, which he afterward openly retracted. The *Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic), in commenting on these views, states that while Ehrhard shows a remarkable independence of thought for a Roman Catholic savant, it was not necessary for him to make a special declaration of the fact that he is still a faithful son of his church.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A "BOOM" IN AMERICAN IDOLS.

A REPRESENTATIVE of a wholesale firm of Seoul, Korea, has arrived in this country to contract for idols to be used in the heathen temples of his country, as well as in China. It seems that a few years ago an American firm sent some idols to one of the Korean sacred orders, and the results were so satisfactory that there is now a widespread demand for American idols. "For years," observes the Chicago *Tribune*, "England and Germany have been monopolizing the trade in Buddhas, Krishnas, Sivas, Ganeshes, and Jumjums. . . . The American manufacturer has now succeeded in bringing the trade where it really belongs." The Philadelphia *North American* adds:

"This recognition of our industrial supremacy was bound to come. American bridges span the sullen Nile, American locomotives toot along the banks of the sacred Ganges, American mules drag the guns of empire across tropic deserts. But these are mere commercial triumphs. At last the skill of the American artisan is recognized in the realms of poetic legend. Philadelphia idols will glower in the dim, scented gloom of far-off temples. The almond-eyed devotee will burn his paper prayers to a Frankford god. The shaven bonze will swing his censer before images made in Jersey City and Tacony."

The New York *Christian Herald* is disposed to view the matter seriously:

"Merchants who send rum and other intoxicating liquors to heathen lands are little likely to have any compunction of conscience about sending idols. When the greed of money takes full possession of a man's soul, he is ready to supply almost any demand that has the promise of profit in it. Yet what a horrible situation it is, that the men who are pandering to the degradation of their countrymen should be able to obtain the means of doing so from a civilized, not to say a Christian, country! It would be interesting to learn what account they give of the origin of these idols. The image that the Ephesians worshiped was said to have fallen from Jupiter, and similar supernatural origins are assigned for other objects of worship; but what will be the account given of these American idols? Will they say that they are the gods that are worshiped in the great nation beyond the sea? How it will puzzle the people who have listened to the Christian missionaries whom America has sent to Korea, to reconcile such a statement with the Christian message! It will be embarrassing to the missionaries, too, to have the idolatrous worship they are laboring so hard to destroy galvanized into new life by such importations. For the credit of our country, we could wish that the origin of the images might be kept a secret, for it is a disgrace that we should have among us men who would aid in perpetuating the superstition and degradation of a simple people. We can but wonder whether conscience and principle are not dead in men who, in this age of the world, can make images to be worshiped; and so the Psalmist have been right when he compared the idols to the idol-makers: 'They that make them are like unto them.'"

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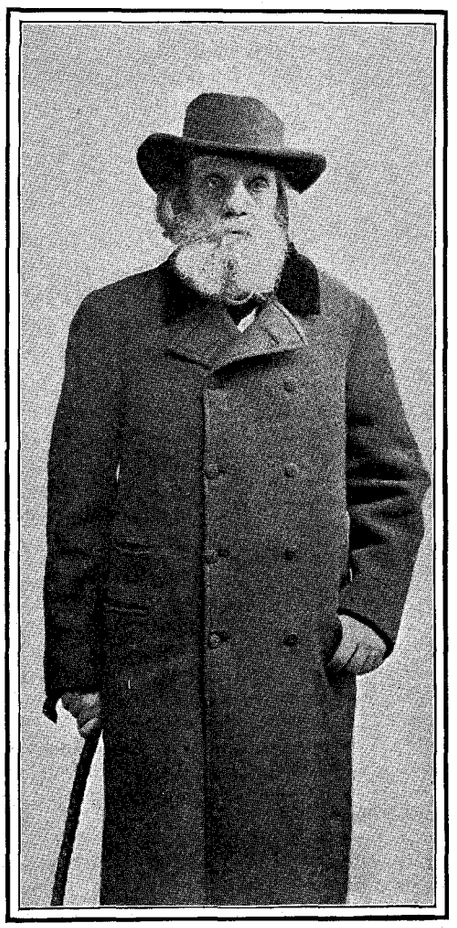
EDWARD EVERETT HALE'S "SACRILEGE."

WHEN the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale partook of the communion on the occasion of the recent service held in Trinity Church, Boston, commemorating the tenth anniversary of the death of Phillips Brooks, it was hardly expected that his action would arouse any special attention or comment. He has taken communion in the same church before, at the invitation of Bishop Brooks himself; and other prominent Unitarians, as is pointed out by the Boston *Christian Register* (Unit.), have been frequently admitted to the communion-table of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In view of these facts, a charge of "sacrilege" brought against Dr. Hale by the High-Church Episcopal organ, the Milwaukee *Living Church*, has created something of a sensation. *The Living Church* says, in part:

"Friday, January 23, was a notable day in Boston, because the tenth anniversary of the death of Bishop Phillips Brooks, observed by the bishops and clergy of Massachusetts, showed the depth and reality of the affection with which that bright and venerable name is cherished there. . . . But one thing jarred upon the harmonious seemliness of the occasion, with a note so false, so strident, as to make comment absolutely necessary. We are informed by credible eye-witnesses that the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, a well-known minister of the Unitarian denomination, advanced to the altar and received outwardly the Blessed Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ, the Bishop of Western Massachusetts administering the bread, and the Bishop of Maine the chalice. Dr. Hale is a *littérateur* of distinction, a true philanthropist, and a most engaging gentleman of blameless life, whose four-score years place him in the first rank of New England's citizens. But he is not a communicant of 'the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America,' nor of any church in communion with that church; he is not 'confirmed or ready and desirous to be confirmed'; and, more than all, he openly denies the Deity of our blessed Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, whom Christian folk, ever since St. Thomas the Apostle, have worshiped as the Lord and their God. Bearing this in mind, we unhesitatingly avow that the act was sacrilege, and we deplore it inexpressibly.



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EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

His participation in a communion service at Trinity Church, Boston, has "shaken the religious world to its center."

"It is difficult to imagine why Dr. Hale should have wished to receive the Blessed Sacrament, since he would be prompt to disavow as 'stuff and nonsense' any doctrine which churchmen could receive concerning it. Why should one desire to 'show forth the Lord's death,' who does not acknowledge that death as the 'full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world'? He can not have been ignorant of the law of the church; for, many years ago, a similar act on his part drew forth from the present Bishop of Vermont an admirably clear statement in severe reprobation of those who admitted Dr. Hale to the highest privilege of the Catholic religion. . . . . .

"We make no attempt to place responsibility for this most unhappy scandal. Bishop Vinton, the celebrant, was outside his own diocese, and indeed may not have recognized the person of Dr. Hale. The Bishop of Massachusetts was in another part of the chancel; and the rector, we learn, had no part in the service. But we should be false to the duty we owe the whole church, if we did not bear solemn record of the grief which fills the hearts of loyal churchmen at the knowledge of the dishonor done our Lord in the Sacrament of his love; and at the possibility of grave danger done, under the guise of a blessing, to the respected divine who, being outside his rightful environment, ought to have placed neither himself nor the officiating bishops in such a position."

This incident has aroused great interest in the secular, as in the religious, press. The Boston papers print interviews and letters reflecting every phase of thought on the subject under discussion. The Springfield *Republican* terms the charge made by *The Living Church* "one of the most astonishing pranks of ecclesiasticism." Miss Lilian Whiting, the well-known Boston author, herself a life-long Episcopalian, writes in the Boston *Budget*:

"There was a peculiar fitness and beauty in the presence of Dr. Hale, and his sympathetic uniting in the commemoration of the life and work of Bishop Brooks; and that a church journal representing, at best, but a minority of the Episcopal faith, could adversely criticize an ideally beautiful illustration of the true Christian fellowship that transcends all mere forms and sects, seems incredible in the present age. The journal in question calls itself *The Living Church*. It might far more accurately announce itself as *The Dead Church*, and, being dead, is thus deaf and blind to all the finer meanings of life."

The Boston *Universalist Leader* says:

"It ought not to shake the religious world to its center when Dr. Edward Everett Hale takes communion. But it has. One part is shaking with laughter and the other with cold, sacrilegious shivers! . . . We can but commend the strident note of *The Living Church*, if it really believes that sort of thing. If it is its conscientious conviction that, 'The clergy are "ministers and stewards of God's mysteries," and they are answerable for seeing that the table of the Lord is rightly fenced,' then it can do no less than protest, but we are sorry for it! We are sorry, too, that any one, however holy, should so far seem to violate the proprieties as to intrude in the holy of holies behind the fence! But we would not overlook in this small ecclesiastical incident the pernicious eagerness of the secular newspapers to 'work up' trouble for the church."

The Boston *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.) makes the following comment:

"To Dr. Hale this invitation could mean no more than courtesy and good nature; nor had he to do violence to any scruples on his part to accept it. In common with all Unitarians, he looks with lofty patronage, not unmixed with pity, on the various Protestant Christian bodies, regarding their internal dissensions as family troubles, not to be taken too seriously and of little moment in themselves, except as landmarks in the progress of each toward the freedom of Unitarianism. He does not believe in the divinity of Christ, nor in the communion as more than a testimony of human fraternity—the feast of the children of the All-Father, is probably as far as he would go in ascribing to it a religious character. Looking forward, reasonably enough, to the near future of consistent Protestantism, he finds no insincerity in participating in a religious rite which for so many of them already means so little. The indignation of *The Living Church*,

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of Chicago—organ of the 'Catholic party,' apparently—is therefore absolutely thrown away upon him. . . . . .

"But those Episcopalians who believe that the divine Christ instituted the sacrament in which he gives himself for the daily food of true believers, should ask themselves—What authority did he institute to separate the true from the false? Was ever its need more evident than at this moment in the divided and subdivided house of Episcopalianism?"

Dr. Hale's reply to his critics is: "I received my invitation nineteen hundred years ago"—an "admirable answer," in the opinion of the New York *Independent*. The Unitarian *Christian Register* says: "Whether Unitarians can accept the letter and spirit of the Lord's Supper as administered by an Episcopal bishop is a matter for their own consciences to decide."

AUTHORSHIP OF THE FOURTH GOSPEL.

PROF. GEORGE PARK FISHER, of Yale University, has reissued, after twenty years, his "Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief" in revised form with a great part rewritten. One of the most interesting chapters of the new book is that devoted to the authorship of the Fourth Gospel. His treatment of this question is regarded by Prof. Albert T. Swing, of Oberlin College, as the most able and satisfactory treatment anywhere to be found. "What Professor Fisher," he says, "has not presented in these pages, pro and con, on the subject, can be set down as of no special importance." The treatment of the subject reaches its high-water mark when the various hypotheses against the historical testimony are brushed aside and the author comes forward with his conviction of its genuineness on the score of its appeal as autobiography. Professor Fisher asserts that if the apostle really did not write the Gospel, it would be very difficult to escape the inference that the writer, whoever he might be, practised deceit, and deceit of a different sort from that practised by most pseudonymous writers. He adds:

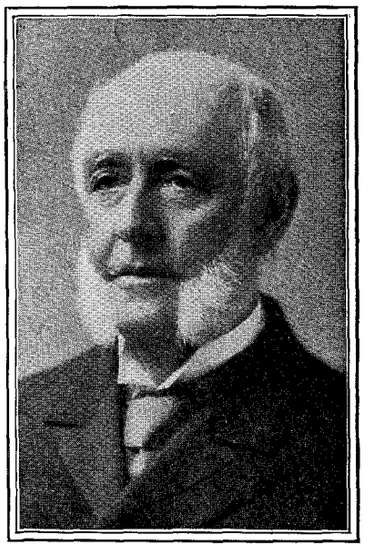
"There is none of that *naïveté* of the authors of this species of literature, which constitutes the sole apology that can be made for them. They do not set a trap for the reader. They do not in a sly way entice him to connect the book with its pretended author. They betray, as they feel, no hesitation in assuming his name. On the contrary, if the Apostle John was not the author, it is difficult to escape the conviction that an artful device is carried from the beginning to the end of the book. The writer not only pretends to be the apostle, but in order to succeed in this aim affects modesty. He puts himself side by side with Peter, leans on the breast of Jesus, goes to his sepulcher, stands before the cross, there to have the mother of the Lord committed to his charge; but, in order to mislead his readers more effectually, takes pains to avoid writing the name of John—except when he speaks of the Baptist, whose usual title, however, he suppresses—doing thus from cunning what John the apostle, being of the same name and a disciple of the Baptist, might do naturally."

Professor Fisher then turns from this line of speculative argument to the real evidences of autobiographic verity:

"The Gospel professes to tell the story of the origin and development of the author's personal faith in Jesus as the divine Son of God. It is the grounds of his own faith which he wishes to set forth, his purpose being to inspire others with the same faith, or to confirm them in it. After a short preface, a glowing avowal of the faith which had brought joy to his soul, he enters upon the story of its genesis and growth. Why not recount the very facts which were really the source of this faith in his heart? Why betake himself to fables? Did he imagine that the words and works of Christ, which had actually evoked faith in his own soul, required to be reenforced by action?

"The fact of the personal love of the author of the Gospel to Jesus appears irreconcilable with the supposition that the narrative is non-apostolic. It is evident that the author regards Jesus with a warm personal affection. Whom does he love? Is it an unreal person, the offspring of philosophical speculation? The person whom he loves is the historic Jesus. Of him he says, 'which we have seen with our eyes, which we have looked upon, and our hands have handled.' He is conscious that he had been specially an object of the love of Jesus—'the disciple whom Jesus loved.' To Jesus he is consciously united by the closest tie of personal friendship. Did the author picture to himself a character, and then, conceiving of him as an actual person who had said and done what imagination had attributed to him, concentrate on this ideal creation the heart's deepest love?

"Does not the tender simplicity which marks so many passages of the narrative stamp them with the seal of truth? The record of the tears of Jesus on witnessing the sorrow of Mary and her friends; the saying that, as death approached, having loved his disciples, 'he loved them to the end'; the pathetic words 'Behold thy mother,' 'Behold thy son,' which were spoken from the cross—is not the verity of these accounts evident of itself?"



GEORGE PARK FISHER, D.D., LL.D.,
Emeritus Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Yale University.

This method of viewing the Gospel is interesting in that it allies itself with the point of view often taken in testing examples of purely secular literature. In the following paragraph, however, the professor points out an element of distinction to be noted in such a view as applied to the Gospel of John:

"It is clear that, upon the supposition of the apostolic authorship of the fourth Gospel, a certain subjective element is perceptible in its contents. Imagine that an aged disciple, who has long been in the habit of musing on the doings and the sayings of Jesus, undertakes to set down his reminiscences. Might he not be spontaneously led to tell the tale in his own language? Would it be strange if it were to be tinged with a hue imparted by his own meditations? Should it even occasion surprise if, here and there, in his recalling of what Christ said, there were to mingle, without advertisement to the reader, an explanatory comment? This suggestion does not imply that the Gospel resembles even remotely that species of biography (or autobiography) which goes under the name of *Dichtung und Wahrheit*—wherein truth and poesy are of set purpose indistinguishably blended. We are only required to assume that the acts and words of the Master are steeped, rather than mechanically held, in the memory of the devoted disciple."

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION FOR RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION.

THE daily press devoted but scant space to the great assembly of educators, pastors, and other Christian workers who recently met in Chicago, in accordance with plans formulated several months ago (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 27) to consider the problems of religious and moral education. And yet, observes the Boston *Congregationalist*, "probably no gathering of men of equal influence has ever before been held in this country for such a purpose." The New York *Outlook* adds:

"In the number and representative character of its attendance it surprised not only all who responded to the call for it, but quite as much those who worked so long and hard to assure its success. Not less than three thousand people faced its chairman as he opened the first session in the great auditorium, and each of its five succeeding business sessions averaged an attendance of fully a thousand."

Prior to the sessions of the convention, its organizers, including President Harper, of Chicago University, and Prof. Frank

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K. Sanders, dean of Yale Divinity School, were called upon to meet not a little hostile criticism in the religious press. Some critics of the movement were disposed to think that the conference was designed to exploit the higher criticism of the Bible and to force radical doctrines on the churches; while still others asserted that the conference aimed to usurp the place of the time-honored International Sunday-School Association. The outcome, however, according to the view of the New York *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.), "showed conclusively that the promoters of the movement had neither thought in mind, and that their sole object was to compel attention to two important truths: first, that there was an imperative need for a widening of the popular conception of religious instruction; and an equally imperative need for the improvement of methods in our Biblical instruction."

The convention was attended by nearly four hundred delegates, representing twenty-three States and twelve denominations. President James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan, opened the conference, and among those who took part in its subsequent discussions may be mentioned: Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor; Prof. George A. Coe, of Northwestern University; President Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College; President Frank W. Gunsaulus, of the Armour Institute, Chicago; President Little, of Garret Biblical Institute; President Bashford, of Ohio Wesleyan University; President Rhees, of the University of Rochester; Professor Dewey, of the University of Chicago; and Professor Starbuck, of Stanford University. The most important action of the convention was taken on the third day, when a new national organization, "The Religious Education Association," was formally launched. Its scope is thus described by the New York *Outlook*:

"The constitution of the National Educational Association was adopted bodily, with only such changes as adapt it to the specific purposes of 'The Religious Educational Association.' The admirable balance of this well-adjusted and thoroughly representative form of organization, it was thought by all, would prevent any possibility of the use or abuse of the new association by any faction, section of country, school of thought, sectarian influence, or even by direction in the exclusive interest of any single phase of its own work. It will undertake 'to render service in unifying the efforts of the different agencies already engaged in various lines of work; in correlating the forces already established, to the end that these agencies may accomplish even larger results,' the acceptance of such service being, of course, wholly voluntary and in no case involving the giving up of independence. By resolution it was declared not to be the purpose 'to publish a series of Sunday-school lessons or to compete with existing Sunday-school or other organizations, but rather to advance religious and moral education through such agencies.' The type of relationship between the new association and any of the other agencies for similar work was fixed as wholly cooperative by the action of the 'Council of Seventy,' which called the convention on behalf of the Institute of Sacred Literature. Before it convened, this Council of Seventy formally resolved to have no other relation to the new organization than might subsist between it and any cooperating body. Independence of any and all publishing interests was emphatically stated to be the settled policy of the Association. Conspicuous among the speakers and officers of the convention were several prominent members of the International Sunday-School Association. The difference between the ideals, functions, and methods of the two organizations was most distinctly drawn and fraternally discussed by representatives of both. The election of Dean Frank K. Sanders, of Yale Divinity School, as president of the Association, and Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, as vice-president, together with the choice of widely differing but very representative men to the other offices and the council, guarantees the catholicity and effectiveness of this timely and forceful movement in American life and education."

The Chicago *Standard* (Baptist) comments:

"A new organization was established last week in Chicago which enters a totally new field. That field is the coordination and stimulation of all agencies now occupied in the religious and moral training of the young. We have had many societies that have attempted to federate religious forces in one direction or another—the Evangelical Alliance, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Christian Endeavor movement, as well as the International Sunday-School Association and others—and they have all had their difficulties in promoting actual cooperation, as distinguished from nominal fellowship. It is too much to expect that the Religious Education Association will get all the machinery of religious education belted and geared together and running smoothly all at once. Nobody expects that. But there is reason to hope that after the preliminary period of adjustment is over, with its inevitable squeaks and occasional breakdowns, there will be genuine and rapid progress."

The St. Louis *Christian Evangelist* says:

"The convention may well mark the beginning of a new era of religious progress. We say the *beginning* because it is thoroughly understood that nothing of great importance is to be accomplished suddenly, but that it will take time to bring about the various reforms needed in our present educational ideals and methods. The spirit of unity that marked the utterances and proceedings of the convention was very beautiful and very inspiring to those of us who are looking and longing for the fulfilment of Christ's prayer for the unity of his disciples. It remains now for the new organization—the Religious Education Association—to vindicate the wisdom of the movement by the ability and single-hearted devotion it shall manifest in carrying forward the great work for which it was brought into existence."

The Philadelphia *Presbyterian*, on the other hand, is entirely out of sympathy with the work of the convention, and prints the following:

"One who attended the recent Chicago convention writes:

"'One thing which grows upon me is the one-sidedness of this convention, despite its claims to represent Protestantism. There was no paper on the history of religious education; none on the other side of the critical questions concerning the Bible; none on Protestant doctrine as related to the new psychology, etc. The most ultra views were set forth and the Protestant churches were expected to accept them as representative without demur.'

"This is damaging, but just, criticism. The whole affair is a set-up job on the Christian church. It is a scheme in the interest of critical scholarship and of liberal thinking, and the church will find it out in due season to her bitter cost if she lends it countenance."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE first number of a monthly *Review of Catholic Pedagogy*, edited by the Rev. Thomas E. Judge, has been published in Chicago. Some of the most prominent American and European educators, among them members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy who have had long experience in teaching, have promised to contribute to the magazine.

AN appeal has been issued by "The Central Committee of the Twentieth Century National Gospel Campaign"—a national committee representing the leading denominations—urging that all churches unite in the observance of Lent. It is suggested that noon and evening services be held for the purpose of promoting a spiritual quickening among the churches; and that special prayer be made "for a return to absolute faith in the Bible as the inspired, authoritative word of God."

A BALTIMORE firm has been sending out a circular to ministers offering to sell ready-made sermons, written by "an earnest and able theological student in England." The incident evokes both surprise and indignation in the religious press. "This is an offense against ministers of no small proportions," says the St. Louis *Herald and Presbyter*; "an enemy, seeing this circular, might imagine that there is some basis for such a proposition. We know of no minister in our Presbyterian Church who would see anything attractive in such an offer, and certainly of no one who would not see it to be an insult to both honor and intelligence."

GENERAL BOOTH'S last meetings in New York recall something of the old spirit of religious evangelism. It is estimated that about 12,000 men and women attended the services held in the Academy of Music on Sunday, March 1. According to the account in the New York *Times*: "Twenty-eight converts marched up to the 'mercy seat' at the end of the morning service, in response to the exhortations of General Booth and Colonel Lawley. In the afternoon there were thirty-six and in the evening many more. Beggars sat side by side with handsomely gowned women in the auditorium. Rags brushed against silks as the converts knelt along the row of plain oak chairs called the 'mercy seat.' . . . Each new convert was led across the stage into the registration room behind the scenes. There he would write down his name—not as a prospective member of the Army, but as one who had been led to promise a change of life through General Booth's efforts."

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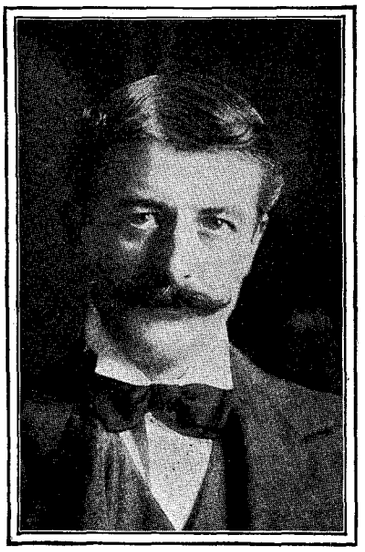
FOREIGN TOPICS.

LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND.

A SETTLEMENT of Ireland's great land difficulty is in sight, if we may trust Dublin and London opinion. Last autumn there was formed a body representing Irish landlords and Irish tenants, and this body was styled the Irish Land Conference. It is now some weeks since it issued its report, embodying a series of proposals for buying out the landlords on the instalment plan at a cost varyingly estimated at from $150,000,000 to $250,000,000. Sir Wemyss Reid thus summarizes the scheme in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London):

"The recommendations of the conference are that the holdings should be bought wherever possible by mutual agreement between owners and tenants, and, where that is impossible, by compulsory state purchase; that the landlords should be bought out at a figure which will give them their present net income from their estates, mansion-houses, demesnes, and sporting rights being reserved to them, and that the tenants should be able to obtain full ownership after a certain term of years by the annual payment of a sum of money representing a reduction on their present rents of not less than fifteen and not more than twenty-five per cent. The state is to be called upon to guarantee the payment to the landlords, and to provide whatever sum may be required to make up the difference between the payments due to the owners and the contributions of the tenants. It is not surprising that such a scheme as this should have found favor in the eyes of those for whose benefit it is intended. In what light it will be viewed by the British taxpayer when its full significance and cost are explained to him remains to be seen."



GEORGE WYNDHAM.
Irish voice of the British Ministry, who will be called upon to "steer" the coming land bill.

The mutually conciliatory attitude of both landlords and tenants is the grand fact in the situation, points out *The Daily News* (London), which paints a very rosy picture in these words:

"Not only have the landlords consented to discuss terms, but they have consented to discuss them with Irish members of Parliament as the natural representatives of the tenants; a proceeding which was fiercely criticized by the enemies of the scheme. There is no need to reiterate our arguments in favor of that representation. . . . The dual ownership is condemned, and the replacing of it by an 'occupying proprietary' is described as the only satisfactory settlement. If Mr. Wyndham's Irish land bill is to be the statesmanlike measure which the friends of Ireland hope for, here is a sound basis for him to go upon. The direct intervention of the state in the matter of purchase is not countenanced; the settlement, it is recommended, should, generally speaking, be left between owner and occupier. A just price is declared to be a thing necessary in the general interest of the country, and a basis for arriving at it is agreed upon; and it is here, of course, that the aid of the state is invoked as the guarantor of the landlord's rights, as it is further called upon to assist the tenant with something 'beyond the use of its credit' in cases where this can reasonably be done. The report insists that any project for the solution of the land question must be accompanied by a fair adjustment of the evicted tenants' difficulty; and this is a point that must be kept well in the foreground."

But this optimistic tone was dropped by *The Daily News* when it found that the scheme would cost a lot of money. This caused *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin) to say:

"It might be imagined that Ireland was asking fifty or a hundred millions of a free gift across the counter for the transaction. 'The British people,' says *The Daily News*, 'would pay almost anything to be quit of the Irish land question; but there are some sums which at the present moment they can not pay. The war has stopped that. Twenty years ago, as Sir Henry [Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader] said, it was very different.' Apparently the Liberal journal has not quite realized that the British people are not to be asked to pay anything; that what is sought for is permission to use Irish credit and Irish land as the quite sufficient security for a settlement absolutely necessary to Irish industrial progress, and to facilitate the settlement by funds obtained from the retrenchment on the present criminal waste of Irish taxation."

Notwithstanding the harmony between Irish Home Rulers and Irish landlords on the basis of this new settlement scheme, there are dissident voices. *The United Irishman* (Dublin) says:

"The result of the land conference is a greater victory than Irish landlordism hoped for. Mr. William O'Brien, Mr. John Redmond, Mr. Timothy Harrington, and Mr. T. W. Russell, have agreed to mulct the tenant-farmers of Ireland to the extent of thirty-three years' purchase to oblige Lord Dunraven and Lord Mayo. Mr. T. W. Russell claims to be the only man who fought up for the tenants, and he alleges that Mr. O'Brien, on the contrary, was eager to placate. Whether that be so or not, does not concern us. What the tenant-farmers of Ireland, who pin their faith to Mr. O'Brien, who, at one graceful bound, has jumped from eighteen years' purchase to thirty-three, have got to do now is to open their eyes to the fullest extent and refuse to be cozened into agreeing to this monstrous proposal."

THE SECRET ENEMY OF THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

THE path of The Hague court of arbitration has not been one of roses for some months past. Recent events have brought out clearly that a certain influence is at work to discredit it in the eyes of the world and to prevent any reference to it of international differences of importance. The spirit behind this hostile movement has defined itself in the European editorial mind as of Teutonic origin. When the Venezuelan diplomatic fencing was energetic, there appeared in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) an oracular utterance calling attention to the unwillingness of an unnamed Power to have anything to do with The Hague tribunal. This unwillingness was traced to an objection to arbitration as such. Arbitration as a principle would interfere with imperialist ambitions. This consideration was said to have operated to the detriment of The Hague court at more than one period of its history. The Paris paper made further remarks in the same general strain, and hinted that other Powers were being influenced adversely. The subject was referred to more than once. This, among other things, was said by the observer on the banks of the Seine:

"One can not but regret the tergiversations to which the Powers have resorted in their efforts to avoid The Hague tribunal. These tergiversations have given rise to unnecessary complications and have aroused international prejudices not only with immediate reference to the Venezuelan question itself. As far as the future of international arbitration is concerned, it is not reassuring to observe that certain Powers resort only in the last extremity, as if urged and compelled, to the institution designed to make a political reality of the principle of arbitration."

These Parisian pronouncements proved exceedingly distasteful to the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin), an organ of the German Government. It repudiated the suggestion that the authori-

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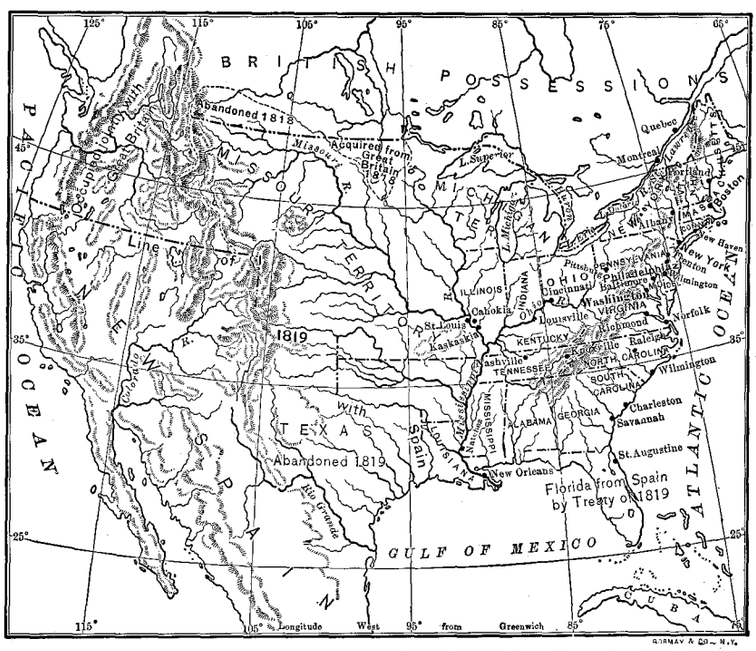
ties in Berlin are opposed to The Hague tribunal. The intimation that Germany has any secret connection with the enemies of the court of arbitration is pronounced a calumny. In the face of this, the London *Times* permits its Paris correspondent to reiterate the charges against Germany in an aggravated form, as follows:

"The moment may not be very far off when it will be possible to set forth the cause of Germany's systematic opposition to the idea of The Hague court. Suffice it to say that there are serious considerations of general policy affecting the realization of well-known German aspirations that inspire Germany with profound reluctance to contribute toward giving The Hague and Holland in general anything approaching an international *status*. There may also be an instinctive aversion on the part of the German Emperor to have his hands tied by anything in the shape of an international conscience. What would happen in all probability if The Hague court were to acquire prestige by the settlement of one or two important cases would be that the people of all nations would frequently look to that tribunal for the redress of their grievances, and not always to the sagacity of their own rulers. In any case it is a fact beyond dispute that Germany is an inveterate opponent of the settlement of international difficulties by The Hague court."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAPTAIN MAHAN ON DEFINITION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

HAMLET'S madness was never more of a mystery to his relatives than the Monroe Doctrine seems to be to the intellect of Europe. The United States is besought by organs of an official character in Paris, Vienna, and Berlin to "define" the Doctrine. In the absence of any definition Europe professes to be at sea, while English papers insist that America fails to perceive that the Monroe Doctrine entails "responsibility" for South America—of a financial kind, presumably. Now Captain A. T. Mahan, the famous author of "The Influence of Sea Power upon History," comes forward in *The National Review* (London) to assert that definition of the Monroe Doctrine is out of the question. "To cage its free spirit within the bars of a definition," he assures the world, he "certainly will not," and he does not see how his country can, either. The brilliant and distinguished captain thus enlarges:

"Nor can there be finality of definition, antecedent to some national announcement, formally complete, which it is to be hoped will never be framed; but which, if it were, would doubtless remain liable to contrary interpretations, sharing therein a fate from which neither the enactments of legislatures nor the bull of a Pope can claim exemption. The virtue of the Monroe Doctrine, without which it would die deservedly, is that, through its correspondence with the national necessities of the United States, it possesses an inherent principle of life, which adapts itself with the flexibility of a growing plant to the successive conditions it encounters. One of these conditions, of course, is the growing strength of the nation itself. As Dr. Johnson ungraciously said of taxing Americans for the first time, 'We do not put a calf to the plow, we wait till he is an ox.'"



MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE CLOSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT MONROE.

As Captain Mahan develops his theme, we perceive that the Monroe Doctrine, like everything else endowed with life, has an organic growth of its own:

"The Monroe Doctrine has not obtained the full legislative sanction even of the country of its origin; and its present development there rests upon successive utterances of persons officially competent to define, but not of full authority to commit the nation to their particular expressions. So, too, international acquiescence in the position now taken has been a work of time, nor can there be asserted for it the final ratification of international agreement. The Monroe Doctrine remains a policy, not a law, either municipal or international; but it has advanced in scope and in acceptance. The one progress as the other has been the result of growing strength; strength of numbers and of resources. Taken with position, these factors constitute national power as they do military advantage, which in the last analysis may always be resolved into two elements, force and position."

The captain lays stress upon these two factors of American geographical position and American strength. The Monroe Doctrine has no other legs to stand on:

"In the conjunction of these two factors is to be found the birth of the Monroe Doctrine and its development up to the present time. It is a product of national interest, involved in position, and of national power dependent upon population and resources. These are the permanent factors of the Monroe Doctrine; and it can not be too strongly realized by Americans that the permanence of the Doctrine itself, as a matter of international consideration, depends upon the maintenance of both factors. To this serious truth record is borne by history, the potent mother of national warning and national encouragement. That the Doctrine at its first enunciation should not at once have obtained either assent or influence, even in its most limited expression, was entirely natural. Altho not without an antecedent history of conception and occasional utterance by American statesmen, its moment of birth was the announcement by Monroe; and it had then all the weakness of the new-born."

There is a good deal of fault-finding with this, and also with the Captain's statement that the Monroe Doctrine does not entail upon the United States any responsibility in South America other than the prevention of territorial acquisition there by a European power. Says *The Westminster Gazette* (London):

"Captain Mahan declares that the United States can not adopt a 'quasi-suzerainty' in America, and that the true correlative of the Monroe Doctrine is abstinence from interference in questions territorially European. We confess not to following this, since we feel sure that the Monroe Doctrine can not be made to mean that the United States is to have no responsibility for the Powers and states over whom she casts her cloak."

The assurance of Captain Mahan that the Monroe Doctrine is practically incapable of definition inspires in

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the London *Times* a whole column of editorial regret, from which we extract this specimen:

"The Monroe Doctrine has, unfortunately, never been defined, tho it meets us at every point in dealing with transatlantic politics. Captain Mahan practically holds that it is incapable of definition, while, at the same time, he is clear that it must be regarded as a cornerstone of American policy. . . . Perhaps it is technically incapable of definition. But the policy it represents is perfectly intelligible and is well understood by all those who have to reckon with the Government at Washington. The United States will not acquiesce in any assault on the independence or territorial integrity of any other American state, but neither will they countenance by their support any shirking on the part of such a community of its international responsibility. In that sense the doctrine is heartily accepted here; but we regret that Captain Mahan denies the corollary that the Power which holds a shield over the weaker states is under an obligation to compel them to observe their duties in regard to others."

GENERAL MATOS, REVOLUTIONIST.

VENEZUELA merged herself so completely in Mr. Bowen recently that the world quite overlooked the existence of General Matos. President Castro is said to be far more concerned about General Matos than he is regarding Great Britain, Emperor William, The Hague court, and the series of indemnities now stretching out like the endless line of kings in Macbeth's vision. For General Matos, the revolutionist, is what is known in pugilistic circles as a "stayer." President Castro's friends denounce Matos as a tool in Germany's hands whose only aim is to pawn Venezuela to the bankers in Berlin. His revolution has been languishing of late, but like truth crushed to earth it will rise again. That much may be gathered from the *Revue* (Paris), which imparts this information:

"At the name of Matos, sworn detractors of the Spanish-American republics will not fail to say: Who is this adventurer, or this hero? Is he a bandit like Ludovico Sforza; a plowman like Cincinnatus? What are his motives? What aims does he pursue? Matos is neither a countryman devoted to agriculture nor a city lounger seeking the surest means of attaining the Presidency of the republic. Matos is a simple citizen, a business man who held an important position in Caracas and the possessor of one of the largest fortunes in Venezuela. His enemies accuse him of being devoted to the interests of British and German financiers. They say he derived from them the funds to maintain his struggle with President Castro. His friends protest energetically against this malicious insinuation, affirming that he defrays the expenses of the war out of his own private means."

Matos, we read further, was finance minister under three Venezuelan presidents. He was also a candidate for the Presidency once. During his incumbency of the financial post he established the solvency of his country and he voluntarily quitted office. "Matos is not therefore, it is plain, an adventurer. He has antecedents which attest his merit. He is a man of resource":

"The friends of Matos—and they are numerous—see in him the man for the emergency. They think he alone is in a position to restore the former prosperity of Venezuela. It being an economic ill from which the country suffers, its destinies should be entrusted to a financier and an economist like Matos. In any event he remains Castro's resolute foe. . . . As for the aim he pursues, it is of the noblest. Restore the country, free it from the robbers and men of violence now rending it, impart new energy to commerce, agriculture, and industry, place the republic in a position to meet its foreign and domestic obligations by a rigorous administration of justice, by establishing peace, order, and increased revenue—such is the purpose of Matos."

Recent events, including the blockade, have favored the Matos cause, says this authority, which hopes that Castro may yet be driven from power. And the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), which deals with the subject at length, anticipates a formidable revival of the revolutionary movement, but it hints at "the development of a mysterious plan" behind the recent show of force in Venezuelan waters. It quotes charges to the effect that a well-known German banking-house is aiding the revolutionary cause with funds, while a revolutionary committee is active in London and makes the British island of Trinidad a base of operations. We quote:

"What is there to be surprised at, asks President Castro, if the revolution is still unsubdued? It has, he says, secret sympathizers, even open ones, in certain European Powers, because its chief, Matos, dared to promise what he would never have promised himself: the establishment of foreign control over the national finances. And these sympathies were not passive or Platonic."

Attention is also called to the fact that even if General Matos be driven from the field his supporters have a leader ready to succeed him, and future developments may further complicate a situation already too complicated.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PERILS OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

IT is well known that the present anti-Clerical ministry of M. Combes retains power in France only through a temporary combination of the more advanced groups in the chamber of deputies. This combination is now threatened by the inability of the groups to agree regarding the separation of church and state, the question of dogmatic instruction, the regulation by law of the religious orders, and the suppression of the embassy at the Vatican. Debates on these allied topics were proceeding in a way that developed discord, when Premier Combes made a speech that plunged the situation into still greater confusion. The subject of his remarks was the necessity of religious instruction. While announcing himself favorable to the separation of church and state in theory, the Premier said that the immediate institution of such a reform would greatly embarrass the republic, because, in his opinion "religious ideas are still necessary for the masses." He announced that he was a "spiritualized philosopher." The people "can not do without faith. Reason alone can not guide man through the perplexities of life. We can not and should not disturb the people in those habits of faith implanted in them by fourteen hundred years of Catholic training." These words created confusion among the groups that support the Premier. The radical organs denounced M. Combes, and his anti-Clericalism was gravely questioned. Some days later, accordingly, the Premier returned to the subject. He said he had been misunderstood, that his speech was left incomplete, and that the sense of his utterance had been perverted. He never meant to say that morals, as taught by a laity, should rest upon a foundation of dogma. On the contrary, he eulogized "lay moral teaching," which he said was "based upon eternal ideas of justice and right." It seems generally admitted that the incident might have led to serious consequences for the ministry had not the Socialist leader Jaurès come to the support of the Premier. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), an anti-Clerical Liberal paper, comments pessimistically upon the episode:

"It is clear that it would have been better had the Premier made his explanations when he delivered his remarkable address, which the radicals disapproved of, whereas the Conservatives applauded it. The misunderstanding would still have been decided, but as it is we do not know if we can credit the absolute sincerity of M. Combes. It should be noted that the ideas expressed by M. Combes were discussed in the cabinet, that many members of the ministry protested energetically, and that the

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radical press debated at length whether it would be best to continue supporting the Government until the question of the religious orders is disposed of, or whether it should not be abandoned at once. All this naturally impressed M. Combes, who saw the necessity of saving his ministry, since its task is unfinished, and who therefore retracted what he had said. It was very generous on his part, for many politicians would not have consented to a retraction of this kind. We fear, however, that this retraction will not efface the impression made by the incident and that the cleavage produced in the combination of anti-Clerical parties will grow greater. Twice the Conservative elements voted with the Government, while the radicals voted against it. Twice, in the matter of the Vatican embassy, and after the fine speech of M. Jaurès, the majority split, the greater part opposing the ministry's view, while the moderate fraction voted with the Conservatives to save the cabinet. Such demonstrations are significant, and it would be idle to suppose that M. Combes, in making amends, has repaired the evil."

It would be folly to turn the ministry out now, contends the *Petite République* (Paris), "on account of some philosophical opinions," and as this paper is the organ of M. Jaurès himself, it speaks with authority. The Paris sheet says the fall of the ministry would undo all the anti-Clerical labors of the years of radical combination. The *Radical* (Paris) speaks of "the patriotism of Jaurès," and the *Lanterne* (Paris) says Jaurès has "unmasked" the enemies of the state. The *Aurore* (Paris) says the difficulties have no significance because the parties that voted together to settle them are antagonistic. The *République Française* (Paris) thinks the situation makes Jaurès all powerful, while the *Gaulois* (Paris) remarks sarcastically that fine words can not save France. The *Temps* (Paris) does not wish anti-Clericalism pushed too far. The French press in general suspects that some secret pact exists between the ministry and the Vatican. This agreement, if we are to believe the *Intransigéant* (Paris) is that the Vatican will not interfere to protect the religious orders, while, on the other hand, the ministry will not suppress the French embassy at the Vatican and will not bring about a separation of church and state. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which affects impartiality as between Clericals and anti-Clericals, heaps ridicule upon M. Combes for blundering into abstract philosophical remarks that almost wrecked his ministry, and it heaps greater ridicule upon M. Jaurès for the style of his defense. We read:

"The unexpected speech of M. Combes has thrown his followers into alarm and confusion. The more radical roundly condemn the tolerant and religious speech made by the Premier. For them there can be no equivocation. M. Combes has precipitated a doctrinal conflict that can not be evaded. He stated his mind clearly. The *Radical* invites the majority to state their own with equal clearness, and this amounts, as might be expected, to a repudiation of the ministerial utterance. M. Jaurès is not so severe. He wants no conflict, no equivocation, not even a misunderstanding. He dreams of a reconciliation of the fractions of the majority at the expense of the religious orders and to the glory of Combes. This is no easy matter when one remembers that certain radical groups are in a very bad temper and are scowling at the spiritualized effusions of the Premier."

But M. Jaurès is a man of infinite resource, proceeds this authority, and he has used all his mental astuteness and all the subtlety of his logic to prove that Mr. Combes is innocent. Thus:

"No doubt M. Combes spoke, and dexterous as is M. Jaurès he did not pretend to demonstrate that the Premier said nothing. But what does saying anything amount to? Nothing or almost nothing. Speech is a light, uncertain, and ephemeral thing. He is foolish who depends upon it. It is affecting to observe M. Jaurès thus depreciate language, of which nevertheless he is a master. That is modesty. It is also the fruit of his ripe experience. M. Jaurès knows better than any one what words amount to, and when he proclaims that too much importance should not be attached to them we must believe him."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PACIFICATION OF MADAGASCAR.

STUDENTS of the situation in Madagascar can not fail to be impressed by certain of its resemblances to the situation in the Philippines. "The pacification of Madagascar," we read in the accurate *Journal des Débats* (Paris), "is an accomplished fact." The vast and vaunted island was officially proclaimed a French colony in 1896, a distinguished officer, General Galliani, being then sent to make the proclamation a reality. He seems to have succeeded brilliantly. The native races, notably the Hovas, are contentedly accepting French supremacy to-day, but there are warlike tribes in the south and west of Madagascar who do not know when they are pacified. We quote the Paris paper:

"Their only occupation in the line of industry is cattle-stealing. For generations it has been their custom to raid villages and capture herds. Their enterprise in this direction is somewhat less audacious now. But encounters of a more or less serious kind take place in the valleys, and the frays have led to loss of life."

These untamed natives are pursued by French troops, but victory has not invariably been on the side of the Europeans. Yet this state of affairs is exceptional, and Western civilization has made Madagascar practically its own. Ample evidence to this effect is supplied in an article in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris) from the pen of P. B. Gheusi on "the work of General Galliani in Madagascar." We learn from it that a long and well-equipped railroad was opened last October, highways have been extended for miles into the interior and rendered safe for travel, public works have been equipped and maintained. Our authority thus summarizes the task to be done:

"From the native point of view, the chief features of the program were abolition of slavery and of corporal punishments, abolition of caste and feudalism, establishment of private property and the recognition of public rights, the creation of representative bodies in native communities in place of the authority of tribal chiefs, organization of an educational system, creation of various bodies of native officials, institution of citizenship, marriage laws, and finally a medical service, which exists to-day in a state of perfection unknown to any other of our colonies and which extends throughout every province of the island. It has greatly improved the sanitary situation in Madagascar. From the European point of view there was an equally important work of organization to be done—the division of the country into provinces, the establishment and administration of government departments, justice, finance, posts and telegraphs, agriculture, forestry, and the like."

All these things and more were taken in hand by General Galliani with a success that wins him golden praises from the writer of the article quoted. The greatest difficulty was experienced in getting the natives to accept the family institution, the wilder tribes particularly resisting it. But the work of education in this direction has not been in vain, and monogamy is being gradually accepted as the law of the land. Another very important matter was the rumored presence of gold in the soil, a point on which the *Revue Coloniale* (Paris) says:

"The precious metal exists in all the valleys of the island. It has even been contended that Madagascar is an immense goldfield. But, with the exception of two or three mineral centers, the quantity of metal per cubic foot of earth or alluvial soil is small and pays only the pan-worker. Therefore it is useless to seek gold in Madagascar as a commercial venture. It has been said that the auriferous rocks of Madagascar are similar to those of the Transvaal. This opinion was based on the proximity of the two regions, which are separated only by the Mozambique Channel. This opinion, however, is untenable. The auriferous conglomerates of the Transvaal are located in Devonian and Silurian layers. . . . The ores of Madagascar, on the contrary, are primitive rocks, granite, gneiss, and mica-schist. In other words, the quartz of the primitive granitoid rocks of Madagascar is aurigenous, while the quartz of the Siluro-Devonian rocks of the Transvaal is auriferous."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE EPIC OF THE WHEAT.

THE PIT. A STORY OF CHICAGO. By Frank Norris. Cloth, 5¼ x 8⅛ in., 421 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IT is difficult to regard this work except through a sort of hallowing mist that the author's untimely death has cast about it. Yet the work is in no need of any extraneous influence to make a lasting impression. The conception is a strong one and the workmanship is stamped with sincerity on every page. Mr. Norris shows the influence of Zola and Howells, and his methods are those of the realists; but he has not felt compelled to limit himself to petty events and drearisome, commonplace characters. He was not afraid of strong dramatic situations, and in "The Pit," as well as in "The Octopus," there are scenes that remind one of Victor Hugo in his great passages.

FRANK NORRIS.

As in "The Octopus," the Wheat itself is the *deus ex machina*. It was the Wheat that conquered the railway, "the octopus," and finally wreaked vengeance upon S. Behrman; and it is the Wheat that breaks down Jadwin in the flush of his vast success in the Chicago wheat-pit. What human power had failed to do, this mighty tide flowing from the farms of the West accomplished, and one sees in this tide a force like that of gravitation itself, and as ineluctable as fate. As one feels in the old Greek tragedies the implacable power of the gods back of human passions and making mock of human efforts, so one feels in this work the vast resources of nature as typified in the Wheat, back of the machinations of man and ready when the fulness of time has come to brush aside all such petty things as railroad corporations and millionaire speculators. It is a true epic.

The first half of the story moves slowly, and to most novel-readers will prove disappointing. Laura Dearborn and her three lovers are the principal characters here, and their relations to one another are interesting, but not absorbingly so. The best parts of this section of the story are in the nature of incidents, such as Laura's first night at the opera and the rehearsal for private theatricals at the Cresslers, and the conversation between Laura's sister Page, just budding into womanhood, and her first lover, Landry Court. But the real power of the author is developed after the marriage of Laura and Jadwin, when "The Pit" begins to drag him into its maelstrom of speculation, when he begins to neglect her, and she, piqued and outraged, almost throws herself into irretrievable ruin with an old lover, halting, however, on the very brink. Jadwin's stupendous operations on 'change, the fights between the bulls and bears, are a sort of modernized "Iliad," and, like the ancient tale, thrill with personal encounters, until Jadwin, overturning all opposition, is himself overwhelmed by a power more than human. Crushed, but not destroyed, he returns to sanity, to health, and to domestic joy, and the end is a happy, tho pathetic, one. It is one of the strongest works of fiction produced in America in recent years.

A CASE OF FATAL GENIUS.

THE JOURNAL OF ARTHUR STIRLING. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 356 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

THE case of a poet whose delicate wings are shattered by friction with the world, and who consigns a brain still teeming with unuttered fancies to the extinction of an early grave, is not absolutely unknown in the annals of literature. But it is most unusual that one of these exotic creatures, foredoomed to be broken on the wheel of life, should leave a florid and carefully prepared statement of his case, such as this "Journal of Arthur Stirling" purports to be.

Briefly, Stirling is represented to us a youth consumed with a frenzy for expressing himself in verse, which enabled him to endure no end of hardship in order to write a poem called "The Captive." He succeeds in doing so by accepting such lowly employments as cable-car conductor, wholesale paper vender, waiter in cheap restaurants, and shoveler of snow. He does not submit to these with very good grace, but it is his merit that he could put up with them even doggedly. When ten publishers in succession "decline with (or without) thanks" "The Captive," Stirling declared that he would drown himself if the eleventh followed such Bœotic example. The eleventh did, and Stirling jumped into the Hudson with a large dumb-bell attached to his person.

That is, "*Did* he?" One can not be too sure that there ever was any "Arthur Stirling" outside of the brain of the kindly "S" who edits his memoirs. It makes a difference, whether he is a myth or not, in estimating his story. If he lived the life the "Journal" sets forth, it is fearfully sad. But if, instead of being "a human document," it is only a somewhat morbid literary creation, one will let it pass with much tranquillity.

The book is divided into three parts: "Writing a Poem," "Seeking a Publisher," and "The End." Each is as harrowing as possible, and the sufferings of the poor youth are all the more pathetic to the reader because he can not believe in Stirling's "genius."

But nevertheless, there is something heartrending about the "Journal." However fictitious the character, many of the phases of misery which he is represented as undergoing have been undergone by many a young man who has practised literature as a profession. Many of his callow, dogmatic utterances are not calculated to win sympathy or assent. He is so cocksure of some things which even great philosophers ponder upon. After he has decided on and "billed" his coming suicide, here are some of his intemperate remarks in regard to it:

"When I was young they taught me to be orthodox. And I see them stare at me now in horror. 'Suicide!' they gasp. 'Suicide!' Yes. Why not? Am I not the lord of my own life, to end it, as well as to live it? And the law! Prate not of laws. I know of no laws, either of man or God; my law is the right and my holy will.

"And the punishment! Well, and if your hell be a reality, why, it is my home—it is the home of all true men. The sublime duty of being damned is ever my reply to theological impertinences."

This is very puerile and bumptious, and quite qualifies Stirling for entrance into the Mary McLane class. Mary panted for the Devil.

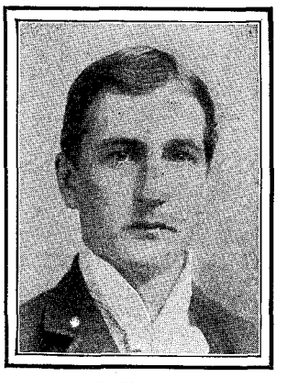
A TALE OF THE SUDAN.

THE FOUR FEATHERS. By A. E. W. Mason. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 400 pp. Price, $1.50. Macmillan Company.

IN plot and construction, the intention here was to achieve a novel of incident. The result, however, shows also a quite remarkable soul-study. Philip Faversham is the son of a long line of British soldiers, men who have lived but to fight for the extension of their country's glory. He is introduced to the reader at the age of fourteen, while he sits listening to the tales of a group of veteran companions whom his father is entertaining on the anniversary of one of their great Crimean battles.

One of the men, Lieutenant Sutch, watches the boy while his face blanches and a pitiful smile wreathes his lips in his effort to hide his feelings. Sutch perceives what the father is mentally incapable of seeing, a subtle imagination likely to prove the boy's undoing in the career his father will choose for him; and his heart goes out to the lad whose mother, if living, could have understood him.

When next seen, Philip is a young officer, entertaining a group of companions to whom he announces his happy engagement to a young Irish beauty. Even while they toast to him, he is handed a telegram which conveys a private hint that his regiment is likely to be ordered to the Sudan. A spasm of old revulsion seizes him and mingles with his newly found happiness; but, making light of the telegram, he casts it without explanation into the fire, even while determining on the instant to resign his commission. Later, three of the men penetrate his secret, and on their way to the seat of war mail to him with their cards three white feathers.



A. E. W. MASON.

He is then visiting his fiancée in Ireland, and the box containing the feathers is handed him while they pause on the veranda of her home after enjoying a waltz together. They look at the contents together; she suspects; native truth compels him to confess. The high-spirited girl is shocked, cut to the soul, and in the ebb and flow of feeling she breaks from her fan a white ostrich tip and adds it to the three heron plumes.

Philip's plight is one to touch the reader's heart. Morally heroic to the extreme of martyrdom, he finds himself irrevocably branded a coward aud can not explain. His swift and poignant imagination only comes to his aid. Then and there he makes up his mind to go to the Sudan as a civilian, and through disguise and strategy perform deeds that will compel the three men to take back their feathers. He sees all the difficulties, but at worst can die in the attempt.

From this the reader makes the acquaintance of a new Philip Faversham. The scenes he lives through and the things he achieves tax the resources of the best novel-writing, and also the credulity of the reader; yet they are within the bounds of possibility. One seems to witness the full horrors of war in a savage country. The evolution of character is wrought with a master-hand. To the marrow of one's being one is

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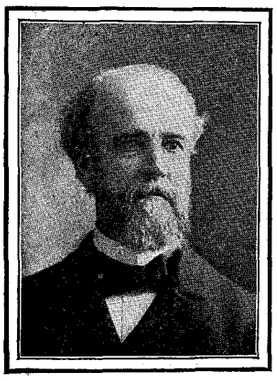
made to *sense* the difference of different kinds of courage; and one lays down the book feeling that its author is a psychologist no less than a weaver of plot and situation.

SCIENCE FOR THE SPEAKER AND WRITER.

SCIENTIFIC SIDE-LIGHTS. Compiled by James C. Fernald. Cloth, 6½ x 10 in., 917 pp. Price, $5 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THERE will be many readers of this compilation to whom these "lights" will not remain merely "side-lights," to be thrown upon other related themes, but will have direct illuminating value in themselves. These selections, thirty-eight hundred in number, have a merit of their own that makes nearly unnecessary the compiler's statement that they "are not primarily for the astronomical, geological, chemical, or other scientific teachings" which they convey. As with many other plans, so with the plan of this book—an idea which was subsidiary and secondary may become its most valuable feature. The amount and variety of its scientific instruction may easily make it more useful in that way than as a work of illustration for the preacher, or lecturer, or writer. One would almost certainly derive from its reading an inspiration for the further study of many of the 192 great authors quoted in the book. A pivotal paragraph, striking in most cases a central idea or fact, or answering, on the authority of a master, recurrent and pressing questions about the world, follows every numbered title. One learns, for instance, how volcanoes occur and erupt (Judd), how earthquakes are produced (Milne), how a glacier excavates its bed (Tyndall), what we ought to mean by intelligence in animals (Romanes), the opinions of Henry Drummond on the goal of evolution, how Helmholtz exp'ains the spots on the sun, Geike's theory of earth sculpture, Carpenter's speculations upon the development of reptile organisms into birds, and similar facts and opinions extending through 770 double-column pages, that are literally packed with varied information about the natural world.



JAMES C. FERNALD.

The primary idea of the author, however, as we have said, is to furnish an unlimited supply of feathers for the arrows of the speaker and writer, and the thoughts suggested in the interpretative titles will guide those who use the book for this purpose. The author's suggestion to the preacher that illustrations from the realistic domain of science should give a sense of interesting reality to a discourse in which they are used, is a hint to be regarded. There was never so great a demand as now for preaching and teaching of practical realities, and it goes without saying that the preacher or other public speaker who can rest his thought upon the facts of science and the authority of great masters in that realm, will thereby increase his effectiveness.

THE JESUS OF EARLY TRADITION.

THE EXTRA-CANONICAL LIFE OF CHRIST: BEING A RECORD OF THE ACTS AND SAYINGS OF JESUS OF NAZARETH, DRAWN FROM UNINSPIRED SOURCES. By Bernard Pick, Ph.D., D.D. Cloth, 311 pp. Price, $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE unquenchable thirst to learn all about the Founder of the Christian religion gets considerable satisfaction in this contribution of Dr. Pick. It may be, indeed, even more valuable in one way than the Gospels themselves, as showing the exaggerated and at times fantastical estimate of Jesus held by so many writers of a near succeeding age. The coincidences that obtain between these apocryphal compositions and the canonical Gospels, as well as the divergences, help the critic to make the discriminations between the reasonable and the unreasonable affirmations about Jesus that higher criticism has pointed out as necessary. The work is likely to reopen in the mind of many inquirers all the pertinent questions relative to the validity and binding force of the accepted canon, and to provoke queries as to just the reasons that have led to the selection, out of such a mass of testimony relative to Jesus of Nazareth, of the four Gospels as accepted canon of Scripture.

Dr. Pick gives in his introduction a thoroughly digested and analyzed account of all the apocryphal literature of the life of Jesus, from which the reader may pursue this study further if he should feel interested to do so. Following this introduction there are chapters of extracts carefully translated concerning Mary, the birth and childhood of Jesus, his passion and resurrection, and miscellaneous records of his life.

One of the most pregnant and interesting passages included in this apocryphal literature is the (alleged) report of Pilate to Tiberius Cæsar, giving an account of the marvels that attended the death of Jesus:

"Herod, therefore, and Archelaus and Philip and Annas and Caiaphas with the whole people delivered this man to me for examination, stirring up much tumult against me as regarded their accusation against him. At first, scourging him, I found no fault in the matters which they charged against him. Afterward I gave him to them again, and they had crucified him, when a darkness occurred over the whole world, the full-orbed sun being hidden, and the firmament of darkness appearing in the daytime (so that the stars were not visible); but nevertheless having its far-shining brilliancy darkened, as is not unknown to your highness, since in the whole world they lighted lamps from the sixth hour until early. And the moon being as blood did not disappear during the whole night, altho she was full. And the whole world was shaken by unheard-of portents, and the whole creation was about to be swallowed up by the under-world· likewise the veil of their temple was rent from above downward as thunder, and a great noise from heaven occurred so that the earth shook and trembled. In the midst of the fright dead persons appeared rising up. And the Jews themselves who had seen stated: That we have seen Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, and the twelve patriarchs, those that died twenty-five hundred years ago, and many others, and we saw Noah visible in the body."

Theological students and ministers should find in this book ample material for sermonic illustration.

A PICTURESQUE FIGURE IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

THE STORY OF THE TRAPPER. By A. C. Laut. Illustrated by Arthur Heming and Others. Story of the West Series. Cloth, 5 x 8 in., 284 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

FROM the red man on his hunting-grounds (crowded from the Atlantic seaboard back over the mountains, from the mountains to the Mississippi, west to the Rockies, north to the Great Lakes), the trapper, French or American, *voyageur* or *coureur des bois*, mountaineer or "free trapper," buffalo-runner, or he for whom every line in the open page of nature spelled "Bear"—from the red man, first of all, this Romany of the wilderness learned the cunning of his trade. For the first man to blaze a trail into the wilderness between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's Bay, or between the Great Lakes and the Rockies, had gone to school to him of the muskrat gauntlets and the caribou capote. And now the scholar stands out, the most picturesque figure in American history—the French trapper, "king in the wilderness and pauper in the town, living hard and dying hard, lavish to-day and penniless to-morrow"—Pierre the scamp, reckless and splendid.

But the time came when the Rocky Mountain traders swept up the Missouri with their brigades of hundreds, and overran the mountains five years before the American Company's line of forts, slowly extending, reached as far west as the Yellowstone. Then came the clash of rival bands, inevitable by the peculiarities of the hunting-ground; streams too turbulent for canoes, boats to be abandoned for horses, cañons with sides sheer as a wall, driving the trapper back from the river-bed to interminable forests, with windfall, underbrush, and rockslide every foot of the way.

A. C. LAUT.

The mountains had bred a new type of trapper, a new style of trapping. Only the most daring of the Pierres and Bâtistes would sign contracts for the "Up-Country." He who ventured for a term of years went in the laughing, chattering, mocking *voyageur*, and came out horseman, climber, scout, Indian fighter, "lank and thin and lithe, silent and dogged and relentless." "The great silences of a life hard as the iron age had done it."

But it is in the "free trapper," such as John Cotter, that this strong singer of traps and trails shows us the true Romany of the wilds—revolting against all trammels of civilization, impelled by that passionate impulse for migration which, to the hunter, "was what the like instinct is to beast and bird and fish, and all wild things." The "free trapper" owed allegiance to no man, hunted where and how he would, on his own free foot, and scorned to carry his furs to any fort but the one that paid best.

Of such was the stuff that went to the making of that band of heroes, without the heroics, "who won a continent and bred a new race." Fearless, reckless, lawless, often shameless, prodigal, and wassailer—fighting, always fighting, knowing no truce but in victory, "the American trapper must ever stand as a type of the worst and the best of the militant heroes of mankind."

We salute the lady who has contributed to our national gallery so strong a portrait, and to our national epic so inspiring an episode. Miss Laut, of whose quality we have had an alluring taste in her "Heralds of Empire" and "Lords of the North," is mistress of the lore of her subject, and knows her woodcraft cunningly. She has cronied with the spirits of the cañon and the torrent, and knows how to put their spell upon her reader, with all the glamour of a fine witchery. We find a boyish rapture in the book; and the American boy will find, in the flash of paddles and the crack of rifles, many a place for a boyish shout.

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Booklet Number 340 — This Booklet contains ACRES OF DIAMONDS. By Russell Herrman Conwell.

. . I noticed the lady at the time, from the color of her bonnet. I said what I say to you now: "Your wealth is too near to you. You are looking right over it." She went home after the Lecture and tried to take off her collar. The button stuck in the buttonhole. She twisted and tugged and pulled and finally broke it out of the buttonhole and threw it away. She said: "I wonder why they don't make decent collar buttons!" Her husband said to her: "After what Conwell said tonight, why don't you get up a collar button yourself. Did he not say that if you need a thing other people will need it? So if you need a collar button there are millions of people needing it. Get up a collar button and get rich. *Wherever there is a need there is a fortune.*" (Applause.) That very woman invented this snap-button. That woman can now go over the sea every Summer in her own yacht, and take her husband with her; and if he were dead she would have enough money left to buy a foreign Count, or Duke, or some such thing. (Loud laughter and applause.)

Booklet Number 344 — This Booklet contains POPE LEO XIII. By Francis Marion Crawford.

. . Joachim Vincente Pecci, who has been Pope under the title of Leo XIII since 1878, was born in the year 1810. . . He was born in a small mountain town called Carpinato, situated thirty or forty miles to the South of Rome, on the very border of a district which is called Sandal Land—the land where the people wear sandals. There, in that town, is still the residence of the family of the present Pope, and in the old residence are portraits of the Pope's father and mother. . . . . He has from his father the upper part of his head and the main features—the bony forehead, the prominent cheekbones, a very aquiline nose and firm jaw. From his mother he has the piercing black eyes that seem to hold you as you get into his presence so that you cannot get away from his look. Then he has a very strong mouth, very white, very thin lips, always set in a peculiar expression, which is firm, not unkind, something like a smile, and yet not altogether gentle. One of the most remarkable characteristics of his appearance is his complexion, which he shares with other members of the family. When the Pope comes toward you in one of those shadowy galleries of the Vatican, or in the dimmer church below, a real radiance seems to proceed from his face. It is absolutely colorless, but yet it is luminously pale. It has often been compared to a face carved out of alabaster, with a strong light within it.

Booklet Number 350 — This Booklet contains THE RACE PROBLEM, by Henry Woodfin Grady; and NORTH AND SOUTH, by John R. Fellows.

. . I had rather see my people render back this question rightly solved than to see them gather all the spoils over which faction has contended since Catiline conspired and Cæsar fought. Meantime we treat the Negro fairly, measuring to him justice in the fulness the strong should give to the weak, and leading him in the steadfast ways of citizenship that he may no longer be the prey of the unscrupulous and the sport of the thoughtless. We open to him every pursuit in which he can prosper, and seek to broaden his training and capacity. We seek to hold his confidence and friendship, and to pin him to the soil with ownership, that he may catch in the fire of his own hearthstone that sense of responsibility the shiftless can never know. . . . . .

Booklet Number 341 — This Booklet contains WIT AND HUMOR. By Edwin Percy Whipple.

. . Wit marries ideas, lying wide apart, by a sudden jerk of the understanding . . Wit exists by antipathy; humor by sympathy. Wit laughs at things; humor laughs with them. Wit lashes external appearances; . . . humor glides into the heart of its object, looks lovingly on the infirmities it detects, and represents the whole man. Wit is abrupt, darting, scornful, and tosses its analogies in your face; humor is slow and shy, insinuating its fun into your heart. Wit is negative, analytical, destructive; humor is creative . . . Wit, when earnest, has the earnestness of passion seeking to destroy; humor has the earnestness of affection, and would lift up what is seemingly low into our charity and love. Wit, bright, rapid and blasting as the lightning, flashes, strikes and vanishes in an instant; humor, warm and all-embracing as the sunshine, bathes its object in a genial and abiding light. . . .

Booklet Number 343 — This Booklet contains THE SCATTERED NATION. By Zebulon Baird Vance.

. . The Jew is beyond doubt the most remarkable man of this world, past or present. . . Though dead as a Nation—as we speak of Nations—they yet live. Their ideas fill the world and move the wheels of its progress, even as the sun, when he sinks behind the western hills, yet fills the Heavens with the remnants of his glory. As the destruction of matter in one form is necessary to its resurrection in another, so . . . the perishing of the Jewish nationality was in order to the universal acceptance and the everlasting establishment of Jewish ideas . . . We affect to despise the Jew, but accept and adore the pure conception of a God which he taught us. . . . The God of the Jews is the great governing Mind that directs and guides the whole frame of nature—eternal, infinite, and neither capable of change nor subject to decay. . . . The Jewish people, church and institutions are still left standing, though the stones of the temple remain no longer one upon the other, though its sacrificial fires are forever extinguished, and though the Tribes whose glory it was, wander with weary feet throughout the earth. A few remarks upon their numbers . . . present status in the world, their probable destiny, and my task will be done. . . . . .

Booklet Number 342 — This Booklet contains NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By Garrett Putnam Serviss.

. . And this . . . must stand as a true representation of the Napoleonic era, for these are the thoughts and these the scenes which his name conjures. Let not the bitterest enemy of Napoleon deny to him the name and fame of the greatest maker of war and the greatest winner of victories that the world has ever known! Greater than Cæsar, greater than Hannibal, greater than Alexander. Let him have all the glory; let him be the bright particular star-of-war, the great representative figure in the Valhalla of Mars and then let us rejoice that he belongs to our time, for thus he predicts the daybreak! There is no hour so dark as that which precedes the dawn. We may well believe that history will never frame a second Napoleon. She has done her best in that line, and now she turns to nobler things. Let the century that knew him wrap the tattered flags of war about it and lie down to dreams of slaughter, but let us look forward across the new century, whose sunrise now brightens the hills of coming time, believing that it will usher in the thousand years, the ten thousand years, ah! the endless era of peace universal. (Applause.) . .

Booklet Number 346 — This Booklet contains FREEMASONRY, ANCIENT AND MODERN, by The Earl of Carnarvon; UNIVERSAL FRATERNITY OF MASONRY, by Charles Whitlock Moore; SPIRIT OF ODDFELLOWSHIP, by Alfred S. Pinkerton, and THE UNITY OF HUMAN NATURE, by John Jay Chapman.

. . Masonry is indeed a universal Institution. . . . It exists where Christianity has not gone; and its claims will be respected even where the superior claims of religion would fail. It is never obscured by the darkness of night. The eye of day is always upon it. Its footprints are to be traced in the most distant regions and in the remotest ages of the earth. Among all civilized people, and in all Christianized lands, its existence is recognized. It came to our shores at an auspicious period; and it was here rocked in the Cradle of Liberty by a Washington, a Franklin, a Hancock, and a Warren. Unaffected by the tempests of war, the storms of persecution, or the denunciation of fanaticism, it still stands proudly erect in the sunshine and clear light of heaven, with not a marble fractured, not a pillar fallen. It still stands, like some patriarchal monarch of the forest, with its vigorous roots riveted to the soil, and its broad limbs spread in bold outline against the sky; and in generations yet to come, as in ages past, the sunlight of honor and renown will delight to linger and play amid its venerable branches. And if ever, in the providence of God, lashed by the storm and riven by the lightning, it shall totter to its fall, around its trunk will the ivy of filial affection, that has so long clasped it, still cling, and mantle with greenness and verdure its ruin and decay.

Booklet Number 351 — This Booklet contains OHIO AND THE NORTHWEST, by Thomas C. Ewing; THE LADIES, by William B. Melish; A REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR, by William Tecumseh Sherman; and THE BRIGHT LAND TO WESTWARD, by Edward Oliver Wolcott.

. . We are somewhat in the predicament of the green bridegroom at Delmonico's, who said: "Waiter, we want dinner for two." "Will ze lady and ze gentleman haf table d'hote or a la carte?" "Oh, bring us some of both, with lots of gravy on 'em!" . . . I can do no greater justice to my subject, the occasion, and myself, than by closing with the words of Shelley: "Win her and wear her if you can. She is the most delightful of God's creatures. Heaven's best gift; man's joy and pride in prosperity; man's support and comfort in affliction." . . . God bless her. (Prolonged Applause.) . . . . . .

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Hand in Hand."—Verses by Mother and Daughter. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1 net.)

"Unanswerable Objections to Vaccination."—Isaac L. Peebles. (Bigham & Smith, Nashville, Tenn.)

"Journeys End."—Justus Miles Forman. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Thompson, the Detective."—Junius L. Hempstead. (The Abbey Press.)

"The Woman Who Toils."—Mrs. John Van Vorst. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50 net.)

"En Son Nom."—Edward Everett Hale. (William R. Jenkins, New York, $0.60.)

"Home Floriculture."—Eben E. Rexford. (Orange Judd Company, New York.)

"Back to the Woods."—Hugh McHugh. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $0.75.)

"Lovely Mary."—Alice Hegen Rice. (The Century Company., $1.)

"The True Origin of Coal and Petroleum."—(W. C. Welles, Parkersburg, W. Va., $0.30.)

"The Mosaical Account of Creation."—(W. C. Welles, Parkersburg, W. Va., $0.20.)

"Esther Burr's Journal."—Jeremiah E. Rankin. (Woodward & Lothrop, Washington.)

"Truth."—Emile Zola. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"A Daughter of the Pit."—Margaret Doyle Jackson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Sally Wister's Journal."—Albert C. Myers. (Ferris & Leach, Philadelphia.)

"American Diplomacy in the Orient."—John W. Foster. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $3 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Out of the Shadow.

By LOUISE MORGAN SILL.

You did not think, who blindly were forsworn
In alien arms, that I might come some day
And greet you from the first dawn of my youth,
Clean and unsullied by a worldly chance.
You did not dream once in those hot bright dreams,
When earth so madly called you from the height,
And your soul answered, stumbling down the path,
That you might wake one day, you might crave
Another soul as fair as once you were.
You did not think to keep yourself withdrawn
From things that soil, that one day you might look
With equal courage into equal eyes.
You did not think of this when self besought
The gifts of selfishness, nor dared to spurn
The contumacious alms you paid your soul
To keep its silence.

Then, as morning light
Comes to a night of tempest,—thus you say—
I came. My path led close beside your own;
You stretched your arms and plead with eloquent eyes—
I knew not then the uses of your eyes,
What they had charmed, nor how, nor when, nor where.
To me they seemed the eyes of chivalry,
Of all that I had loved in union blent.
They drew me no less surely than your arms,—
I knew not then, what others these had held.
Knew! I knew nothing! Maiden solitude
Had never brooded deeper than had mine,
Rapt in the contemplation of a world
Serenely good, Nay, listen, I'll not weep;
I am too sad for tears; their time is past.

Well, thus I came, unquestioning; and thus
You loved me, as a young and saving grace
Borne from far heaven to lift your spirit up
And teach you new philosophies of life—

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A pool where you might bathe and wash you
white.
And I—God help me!—loved you as the rare
Bloom of my life; the ultimate good of things;
The crown of all—my husband; blushing even
To speak the name, so sacred seemed the sound
To the child-soul of the incipient woman.
Then, passing all the rest, the pride, the hope,
The exquisite trust, the simple hidden faith
In worshiping you—aye, there I sinned indeed,
For true it is, in thinking thus of you
I thought less of my God: a costly fault,
As later I have learned in weary pain.

Then, after this fresh happiness had passed
Into a calmer joy, one day you paused
Beside me, and, with strange-accoutered words
That needed some translation to my ear,
You told me of the others you had loved;
Told me the ancient story of the world;
Told me the inmost secret of your past,
And spared me nothing, not a single lash
Of the enscorpioned whip that struck me dumb.
I rose up, you remember. It was night,
And darker night within my stricken soul.
I rose and looked at you when you had done,
Nor knew the pain you smothered with your
words:
(I told you I knew nothing. 'Twas in me
The ignorance of my virtue, as in you
The ignorance had been sin—I know not why.)
I looked, but could not speak. I went away
To hide myself, to hide the shame your own
Had put on me, your wife, your second self,
Your—there's the wound—your very worshiper.

From then, even as you say . . . I have been
changed;
Yet you were brave in the confessional,
And I not brave. I dreamed alone for hours,
And moaned a thousand times you had not kept
Your heart unsullied for my special shrine;
Shut your face out, cried often unto God
To know why you were you, and I was I,
Or some such infant-prattling in His ears.
And when the strain was over, came out pale,
And trembled in your arms, and saw your eyes
Were full of tears I had not seen before,
And felt my heart slow melting against yours—
You cried out at my kisses, "they were cold."
I pressed you closer. Was it pity or love
That surged into my soul? I do not know.
Yet all these years it has sufficed; for Love
Has infinite vistas, and through aisles of stars
Moves, humbly, toward the eternal Altar Light.

Now leave me, love; I weary, and would rest.

—From *The North American Review* (February).
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To Julia Marlowe.

By CHARLES E. RUSSELL.

From out the pages of the Master's book—
Doublet and hose new russet like the morn,
A spear within her slim white fingers borne—
Comes now the very Rosalind that took
Captive his fancy; so in forest nook
He dreamed her, going past the flowered thorn,
All woman heart, all love in spite of scorn
For love, soothly pretended; as we look

A world of toil and tangled trouble fades;
As if to some Elizabethan seer
Dim Elfland comes again: and, straying, we,
Forgetful in its fairy lights and shades,
A sound as of a harp long silent hear;
A face as of a long-sought singer see.

—In February *Critic*.

The Lapidary.

By WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Great Lapidary, fix upon Thy mill
This sordid earth! Wipe off the mold of green,
The writhing life, vermicular, obscene,
The slime of sea, the scurf of town and hill.
Then grind, O Lapidary! Labor still;
Polish the lifeless, primal granite clean,
Till, mirrored true, shines from its heart serene
The undistorted image of Thy will.

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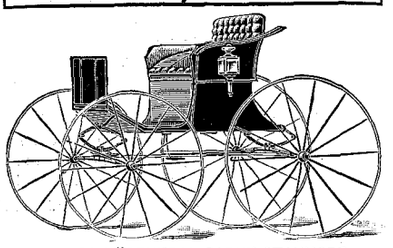

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And then?—Wouldst Thou Thyself be still the same?
Would God be God if lacking even me?—
Nay! Here I shout my challenge into space:
Thou dar'st not lose, fronting Time's lonely face,
One monad cell that thrills its life to Thee,
One gem of love that sparkles back Thy flame!

—In February *Atlantic Monthly.*

Blending.

By TOM MASSON.

Sanity I, and utter madness, thou!
Good day, O friend. I often wonder how,
(We are so near), that each of us can see
The thin line separating me and thee!

—In February *Ainslee's Magazine.*

In Sorrow.

By JOHN B. TABB.

"What need had God of thee?"
I ask when faith is dim.
Then suddenly I see
What need hadst thou of Him:
And, lo! the mystery is plain—
My loss, thine everlasting gain!

—In February *Ainslee's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Frick's Persistency.—"My acquaintance with Henry C. Frick, the coke magnate and capitalist," says Mr. Charles White, of Washington, to a Washington *Star* reporter, "was formed many years ago in a peculiar way," which he explains as follows:

"When Mr. Frick first went into the manufacture of coke my uncle was my partner in business. He was a man who thought old ways were the best, and when one day the firm received a letter from Mr. Frick stating that he would like to consign to us a car-load of coke on trial to use in our foundry, my uncle hooted at the idea, and wrote Mr. Frick in very plain terms what he thought of the proposition.

"A few days subsequent to the reception of the first letter came another from Mr. Frick, in which he extolled coke for smelting purposes, and concluded by saying he would send three car-loads on trial, and if the consignment did not suit he would pay freight on it both ways. Nothing more was heard from Mr. Frick until one day the firm was notified that three car-loads of coke were at the freight-yards, awaiting our orders. The persistency of Frick staggered my uncle, but, after due consideration, he decided that it might be hauled into our yard. Then he was seized with a sudden change of heart, and concluded that he would not use it. One day, while my uncle was at dinner and we were ready for a blast, I decided to test the coke. If I lost the cost would be to the firm about $1,200. As soon as I saw that the blast was well under way I fled, not caring to face the wrath of my uncle if a mistake had been made. When he returned to the works the molten metal

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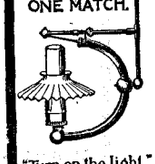

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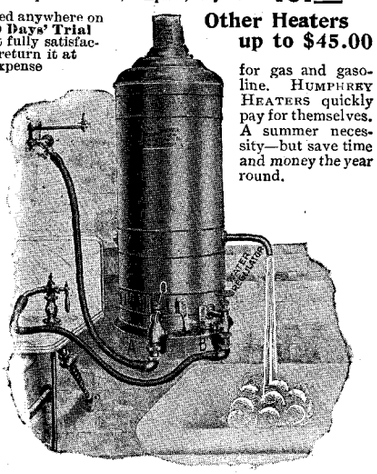

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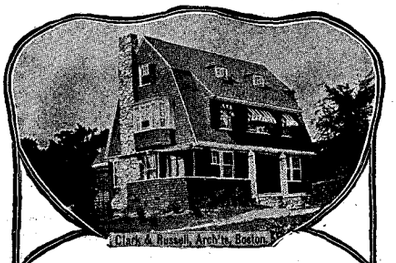

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was pouring from the furnace like lava from a volcano. 'Great Scott!' he exclaimed, 'what is the matter?' When informed by the superintendent he was greatly surprised, and expressed his satisfaction with the experiment. From that day to this nothing but coke has been used in our furnace, and the trouble now is to get enough of it to carry on our business."

Mr. Carnegie Recalls Old Days.—Mr. Carnegie was recently the guest of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. In his speech he gave some incidents of his early life as a telegraph messenger and then with Edison as an operator. He said in part:

"Before the electrical engineer was, we—Mr. Edison, Mr. Barclay, and myself, we messenger boys—were. There was no engineering electricity in those days, but I have delightful reminiscences. I chew the cud over them many times. The greatest change that ever came to me was when I was passed from the dirty cellar of an engine-room—I was firing the engine and running it, too, and many times afraid it would explode—and translated to a telegraph-office where they had clean paper, clean pens, and clean windows. That, ladies and gentlemen, was the first glimpse of my paradise on earth in making a livelihood.

"When I first became able to touch that instrument, and, pounding the key, call up New Orleans—I had been practising surreptitiously before the operator came in the morning, receiving the princely salary of $25 a month. I said to myself: 'This is what Swedenborg said about heaven: space was annihilated.' So when I see Mr. Edison and others, then, I think, 'Why boys, you're a new generation.' But knowing what you do, no fond father was ever prouder of his boys than we are, Edison, Barclay, and I."

Roosevelt in Good Company.—The Prince of Wales, with his eldest son, Prince Edward of York, by his side, was recently turning over the pages of a magazine, says the New York *Times*, when he came across a page of portraits of well-known people of the day. In the center of the page was a picture of President Roosevelt and Prince Edward of York side by side.

"Oh, daddy! Look at me!" cried Prince Edward, naturally delighted at seeing his own little self among so many celebrities. "But, daddy, who is that gentleman next to me? What a kind-looking man he is! Is he a king, daddy?"

"No; he is not a king, my boy," answered the Prince of Wales, laughing. "He is, however, much greater and more powerful than many kings. His name is honored all over the world. That man is President Roosevelt of the United States of America."

"Oh," quietly uttered Prince Edward, wearing a somewhat thoughtful look; and then, animatedly: "Daddy, won't the American people be proud when they see their President's photograph next to mine!"

"The Most Powerful Man in the United States."—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, has often been called "the most powerful man in the United States, because he dominates

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DR. EGBERT GUERNSEY, one of New York's most famed physicians, writes us January 21, 1902:

180 Central Park, South, New York City.
Messrs. Ostermoor & Co.
Gentlemen: After twenty-seven years' use, it is my opinion too much cannot be said in praise of Ostermoor Mattresses. In point of contrast they are equal to the best curled hair, infinitely more durable and far superior in cleanliness.
Yours truly,
EGBERT GUERNSEY.

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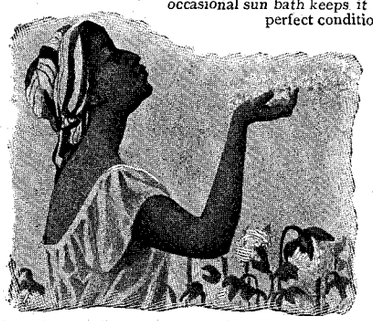

The filling made from a vegetable fiber, purity itself originally, made germ-proof by sterilization, is repellant of all impurities and an everlasting comfort.

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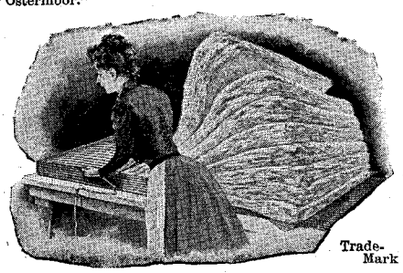

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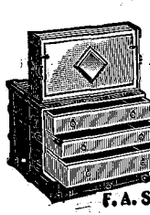

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the Senate," says David Graham Phillips, writing in *The Saturday Evening Post*. He adds:

"We often hear of a something called 'the power behind the throne'—a thrilling, half-admired, half dreaded figure. But we do not hear of the real power—the power behind 'the power behind the throne.' Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, master of the United States Senate, which is master of the federal statute book is not the power behind the throne—the Senate is that. He is the power behind 'the power behind the throne.' That is, he is The Power. Others have influence; he has power.

"Mr. Aldrich is a very rich man. He was rich before he made the powerful alliance through the intermarriage of his family and that of the Rockefeller. He began life poor. He built himself from a retail grocer to a wholesale grocer, to a street-car magnate with all the street-railways of Rhode Island under the control of his syndicate. It can not be said of him that he loves money. Rather, is he a lover of power—one of those secret, silent, passionate lovers of power who bar the doors, draw the blinds, retire to the cellars, to the coal-bin, and there beneath the closed lid shut their eyes and venture to indulge in their ecstasies."

Ready for Emergencies.—When, it 1868, Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, the future King of Italy, was married to his cousin Margherita, Princess of Savoy, says *The Youth's Companion*, a wonderful court ball was given. There the following incident occurred:

During the dancing the dress of the princess caught in an officer's spur. A tremendous rent was torn, resulting in a long wisp of trailing gauze.

Before the princess had time to signal one of her ladies-in-waiting, the Crown Prince of Prussia, the future Emperor Frederick of Germany, producing a pretty little morocco case, from which he took a tiny pair of scissors. Then he knelt at the bride's feet and skilfully cut away the rag. He rose, bowed low, returned the case to his pocket and resumed his place at the King's side, subdued murmurs of satisfaction from all the ladies near him.

From that moment he was the hero of the evening. Nothing could appeal more strongly to the Italian mind than such readiness, gallantry, and fertility of resource. Later, when King Victor Emmanuel complimented the crown prince on his fore-thought, "our Fritz" replied:

"Sire, the merit of the idea belongs to my wife, not to me. Long ago she gave me a pocket-case, with all sorts of useful things in it,—needles, thread, button-hooks and scissors,—and made me promise to carry it in my pocket wherever I went. What took place just now only proves that I am a lucky fellow in having such a clever wife."

Aubrey de Vere and an Irishman.—In his "Recollections," says the San Francisco *Argonaut*, Aubrey de Vere tells of an Irishman he met in Switzerland, who was so patriotic that every word in praise of the scenery about him seemed a distinct aspersion on the land of his birth.

"What can you compare here?" he demanded, "with the mountains of Wicklow?" "Perhaps," said a traveler, "one might name the mountains of the Mont Blanc range." "Oh," he replied, scornfully, "they're out of all reason! I am after walking along the Chamouni Valley for three days, and I only saw four of those mountains. Sure, in Wicklow I'd have counted as many as eight of them in three hours!" "Have you seen this wonderful waterfall within half a mile of us?" "I have not seen it, and I am not going to see it. Didn't I see the O'Sullivan Cascade at Killarney? Down it comes from such a height that you don't know where it comes from. Down it plunges, thundering and bellowing, sometimes black as ink, and sometimes white as milk, dashing itself against the right-hand rocks, and smashing itself

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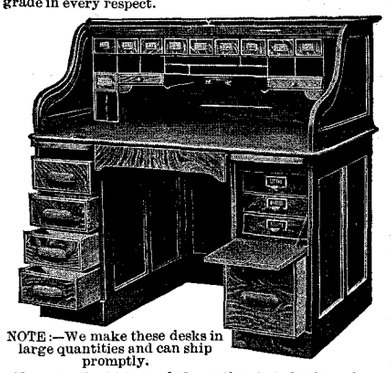

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against the left-hand rocks. What is your Handeck Fall compared to that?" "Some persons would say," was the reply, that the waterfall here is about ten times as high and six times as broad." "Ah, then," said he, with an added note of scorn, "then the O'Sullivan Cascade is not big enough for you? And tell me this now: Couldn't you take a magnifying-glass to it?"

Called Kitchener Down.—Lord Kitchener is celebrated for his stern and exacting manner. On one occasion, says the London *Tatler*, the conqueror of the Sudan met his match and proved the fine quality of his nature by acknowledging the fact.

It was in the days when the railway was being driven across the desert to Khartoum. A young Canadian officer of engineers was in charge of the work, which was progressing satisfactorily, when one morning the sirdar (as Kitchener then was) appeared on the scene and expressed his disapproval of certain features of the work with his usual scathing brevity. The young officer listened until his chief had finished, and then quietly inquired: "Am I bossing this railway, sir, or are you?" Kitchener looked at him, recognized the breed as one after his own heart, nodded approval, and went away.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Depressing.—"Were there laughter and cheers during your speech?" "Well," answered the youthful statesman, "there weren't many cheers, but now and then people in the audience looked at one another and laughed."—*Washington Star.*

Ominous.

O, men, an omen oft you see,
But do not let one trouble you,
Unless the omen chance to be
Preceded by a W.

In that case it is wo, men say,—
Or women; and the trick of them
Is just to wait and have their way
Until you take your pick of them.

—FELIX CARMEN in *Life.*

"Puck's" Philosophy.—Jokes when you see the point are always much funnier than those where you feel it.

When doctors disagree, they call each other quacks, and often they are right.

From "The Lyre."—

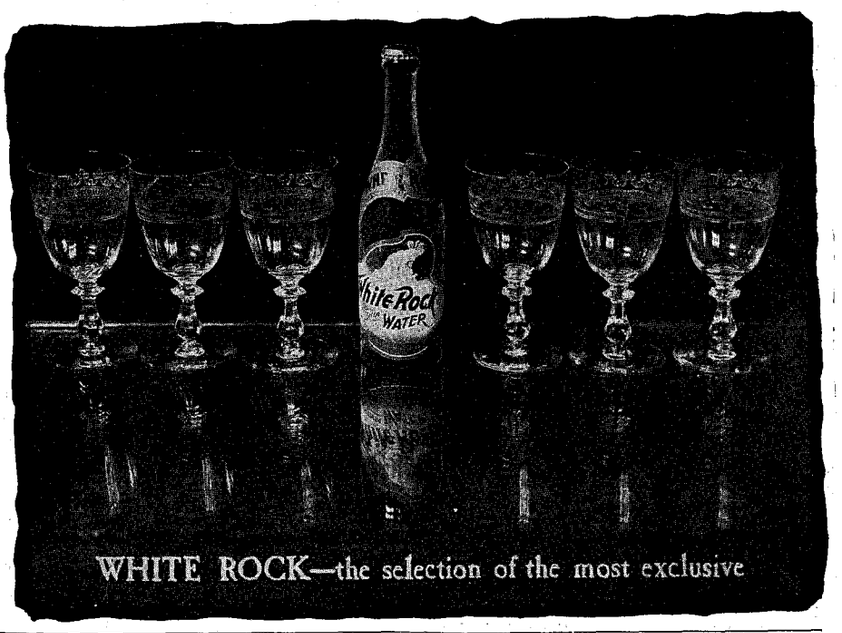
BOBBY BINGO: "How long did it take you to learn how to swim?"

WILLIE WISE: "I learned in fourteen lickings."

IDA: "Before the wedding she used to say he was a 'lion.' Does she call him that now?"

SUE: "No; she just calls him a plain beast."

IN a Presque Isle county cemetery there is a



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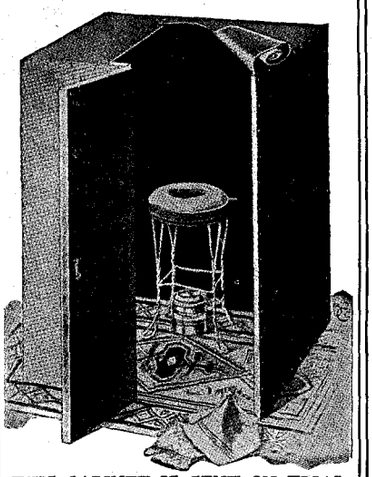

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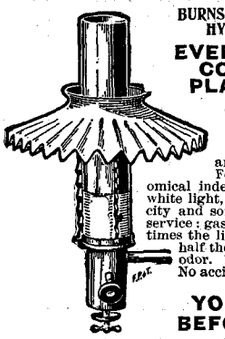

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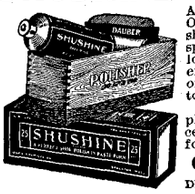

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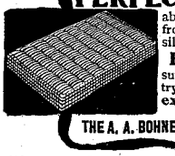

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stone erected by a widow to her loving husband, bearing this inscription: "Rest in peace—until we meet again."

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AUNTIE (to little Tommy, who has returned from his first day at school): "What did you learn?"

TOMMY: "Didn't learn *anything*."

AUNTIE: "What did you do?"

TOMMY: "Didn't do anything. There was a woman there who wanted to know how to spell 'cat' and I told her."

Schedule for an Up-to-Date New Yorker.—8:00 A.M. Jump out of bed.

8:04. Bath and shave.

8:08. Dressed.

8:10. Bound downstairs to breakfast.

8:15. Bolt breakfast and read headlines. Say "Yes" and "No" to wife four or five times.

8.21. Sprint to Elevated.

8.25. Wait one minute for train, and swear at delay.

8.50. Rush into office. Dock three clerks for being three minutes behind.

9:00 to 12:30. Do a great business. Telephone eight times, write four hundred letters, see ten men.

12:34. Hurry to restaurant.

12:36. After waiting nearly fifty seconds to get waited on, cram down a sandwich, a piece of pie, and a cup of hot coffee. Time wasted in doing so, one minute and thirty seconds.

12:42. Back at office.

12:50 to 6:00. More business, Telephone twelve times, see eighteen men, answer four telegrams, and write one hundred and fifty more letters.

6:15. Rush to Elevated to get express. See it coming in distance and jump up four steps at a time. Last man in.

6:45. Run upstairs to room. Strip off business clothes in three minutes. Pull on evening clothes in three minutes more.

6:52. Fume because dinner is two minutes late.

6:54. One hour at dinner. Awful bore. Fidget all the time. Guests.

7:53. Smoke.

8:00. Theater. Leave wife at second act to go to club.

9:40. Hearts at club.

10:15. Hearts too slow. Change to Bridge.

12:00. Home and meet wife on stairs. Kiss her good-night and jump into bed. Dead to the world.—*Life*.

Opposed to Modern Bank Methods.—One of the first adjuncts to civilization when it first reached Pine Hill City, on the western frontier, was a bank—an institution with the workings of which some of the residents were not familiar. One of its first depositors was an old man named Johnson. A few days after making his deposit he wanted money and entered the place with a gun in his hand.

"Want some money to-day?" queried the president. "Well, it's ready for you."

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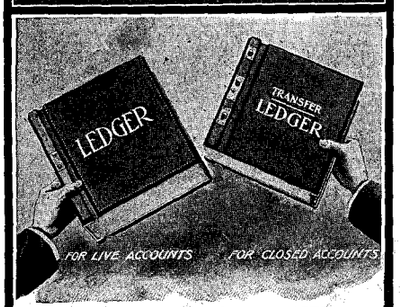

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January 12, 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, comprising The City of New York," will be open for examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open until the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1903.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make applications only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in The City of New York, at the office of the Department of the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

JAMES L. WELLS, President,
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"Say, I don't understand," exclaimed the old man as he backed off. "I'm here to hold this bank up for $30."

"But you don't have to. Just sign this check and I'll hand you your money."

"And I don't yell or shoot?"

"No."

"And the sheriff don't come after me?"

"No. Put your name to this."

"I can't do it—can't do it, nohow," said the old man, with a choke in his voice. "If that's the new way of doin' things I'm out of it. I want my money, but I want it in the old way."

"Well, have it the old way, then."

The old man tramped forward to the cashier's window, rested the muzzle of his gun on the ledge and yelled out:

"Come down or you are a dead man!"

"Certainly. Here's thirty."

"And—and is that all there is to it?"

"That's all."

"Then I'll be hanged if I want it," he said, and he threw the money back and went out-doors and sat down on a barrel of sugar in front of a grocery and shed tears.—*Chicago Chronicle.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

February 23.—The Sultan of Turkey agrees to adopt the scheme for reforms in Macedonia.

The Dominican Government agrees to pay the Ros claims.

February 24.—Russia asks the United States and other Powers to cooperate to stop the illegal importation of arms into China.

A bill to extend the right of suffrage to every man and woman over twenty-one years old is proposed in Holland.

February 25.—King Edward proposes to send Queen Victoria's Jubilee presents to the St. Louis Exposition.

Secretary Chamberlain sails from Cape Town for England.

February 26.—San Domingo rebels are reported to be meeting with successes, and one force is moving on the Dominican capital.

February 27.—The Pope receives the diplomatic corps at Rome.

President Palma signs the Cuban Soldiers' Pay Loan Bill, authorizing a $35,000,000 bond issue.

A hurricane sweeps over Great Britain, wrecking buildings and interrupting commerce.

Five hundred Chinese troops are ambushed and killed by Kwang-Si rebels in South China.

February 28.—Owing to the unfinished condition of the War College at Washington, the statue of Frederick the Great will not be sent to the United States until the spring of 1904.

Conflicting reports concerning the health of the Pope are given out at Rome.

Queen Wilhelmina consents to name an umpire in event of a disagreement between the Venezuelan arbitrators in preferential claims.

March 1.—Jose Batele Ordonez is elected President of Uruguay.

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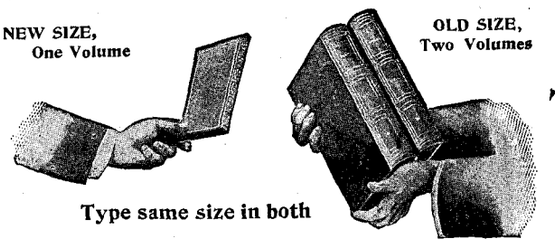

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Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 23.—*Senate:* The Post-Office Appropriation bill is considered, the Omnibus Public Building bill is passed, and Senator Tillman of South Carolina, speaks on the race question.

House: The General Deficiency Appropriation bill is passed.

February 24.—*Senate:* The Debate on the Post-Office Appropriation bill is continued, and the Aldrich Banking bill is discussed. Senators Tillman, of South Carolina, and Carmack, of Tennessee, speak on the race question.

House: The Senate Philippine Currency bill is passed.

February 25.—*Senate:* The Philippine Currency and the Agricultural and Post-Office Appropriation bills are passed. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is considered.

House: The Fowler Currency bill is passed.

February 26.—*Senate:* The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is passed. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, speaks against the Panama Canal treaty. Charges of polygamy are filed against Senator-elect Reed Smoot.

House: Representative Wagoner is seated in the place of Representative Butler, of Missouri, after prolonged filibustering by the Democrats.

February 27.—*Senate:* The Naval and Military Academy Appropriation bills are passed. The Immigration bill is considered, and an appeal for consent to fix a date for a vote on the Panama Canal treaty is refused by Senator Morgan.

House: The Democrats continue their filibustering tactics. Two special rules to expedite business were adopted.

February 28.—*Senate:* The Aldrich Bond Deposit bill is discussed and the Fortifications and Immigration bills are passed.

House: The Omnibus Public Building bill is passed.

March 1.—*House:* The Modified Fowler Currency bill is reported and the report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill is adopted.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 23.—The United States Supreme Court decides that Congress has the right to prohibit the carriage of lottery tickets from one State to another.

February 24.—The President signs an agreement whereby the United States requires two naval stations in Cuba.

Minister Bowen proposes to the allies that the Czar be asked to name the arbitrators to pass on the Venezuelan question at The Hague.

February 26.—The protocol for the settlement of Mexico's claims against Venezuela is signed at Washington.

President Roosevelt speaks in New York at

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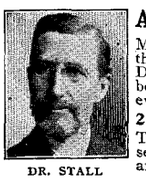

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the bicentenary celebration of the birth of John Wesley.

February 27.—President Roosevelt sends a message to the Senate urging the passage of the pending bill to reduce the Philippine tariff.

The protocol providing for the settlement of French claims against Venezuela is signed at Washington.

February 28.—The protocol providing for the settlement of the claims of Netherlands against Venezuela is signed at Washington.

Addicks accepts the offer of the regular Republicans, which may lead to the election of two United States Senators from Delaware, which Addicks barred.

March 1.—A letter is made public in which President Roosevelt defends his negro policy.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 26.—*Philippines:* Mabini, the former Filipino President, takes the oath of allegiance to the United States.

February 27.—Colonel Santos, a Ladrone leader, is captured.

CHESS.

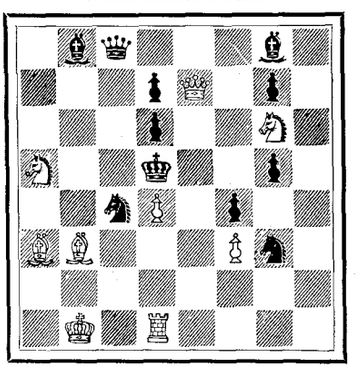
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 815.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By ALAIN C. WHITE.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1 b q 3 b 1; 3 p Q 1 p 1; 3 p 2 S 1; S 2 k 2 p 1; 2 s P 1 p 2; B B 3 P s 1; 8; 1 K 1 R 4.

White mates in two moves.

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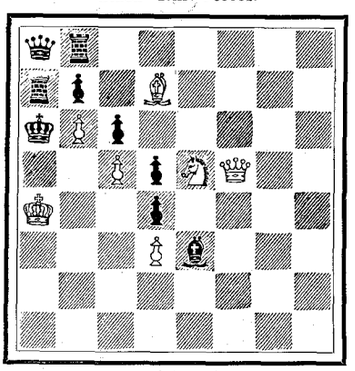
Problem 816.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By H. W. BARRY.
Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

q r 6; r p 1 B 4; k P p 5; 2 P p S Q 2; K 2 D 4; 3 P b 3; 8; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems

No. 809. K—B 8.

No. 810.

1. B—Kt 7 / K x Kt(K 4)	2. B x B ch / K x Kt	3. P—B 4, mate
1. ..... / K x Kt(K 5)	2. P—B 4 ch / K moves	3. B x B, mate
1. ..... / B x B	2. Kt—Q B 3 ch / K x Kt	3. P—B 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 4	3. Kt—Q 3, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K, Harrisburg, Pa.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.

809: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

810: Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.

Comments (809): "Ingenious, but not exactly the kind of a 2-er I like"—M. M.; "Good construction; but easy"—G. D.; "Very beautiful and difficult"—F. S. F.; "Transparent"—J. G. L.; "Lacks point and originality"—F. G.

810: "Main variations good; the whole thing appears crude"—M. M.; "Neither virile nor puerile; but of average merit"—G. D.; "Very clever"—F. S. F.; "Beautiful"—J. G. L.; "Difficult and pretty"—F. G; "A subtle key"—E. B. K.

In addition to those reported, W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati, got 803; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East Newmarket, Md., 807.

The Monte Carlo Tourney.

At time of going to press, the first half of the Tournament has been finished, with Pillsbury leading by one-half point. The score of the five leaders is so close that should the fifth man, Maroczy, win from either Teichmann or Tarrasch, he would be in second class.

The score:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Pillsbury	9½	3½	Marshall	6½	6½
Teichmann	9	4	Mason	5½	7½
Tarrasch	9	4	Taubenhaus	5½	7½
Marco	8½	4½	Wolf	5½	7½
Schlechter	8½	4½	Albin	5	8
Maroczy	8	5	Reggio	3½	9½
Mieses	7	6	Moreau	0	13

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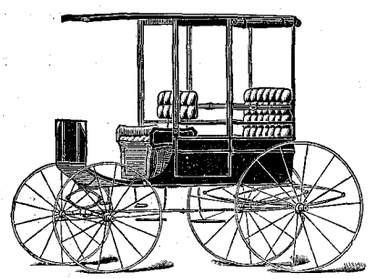

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Annual Tournaments.

The New York State Chess-Association held its Annual Tournament on February 23. In the general tournament there were twenty-eight players; in the Championship class twelve experts competed. Roething and Rosen tied for first and second prizes, and will play a match of ten games up to decide who is champion.

The Pennsylvania Chess-Association Tourney was played in the rooms of the Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia. There were thirty-six players, including two ladies, Mrs. H. de Hyslop and Madam von Helden. S. W. Bampton won first prize and the championship of the State by the score of 4 wins. H. G. Voigt, A. Koch, and W. J. Ferris divided second honors with the score of 3½ to ½. M. Morgan, J. H. Smythe, Jr.. S. Mlotkowski, H. Groots, J. Young, and W. P. Thomas were in the third class, with the score of 3 to 1.

In the solving-contest, Mr. Bampton's 2-mover was solved by Dr. J. T. Wright, and G. Reichhelm's end-game by Mordecai Morgan.

MR. S. W. BAMPTON, Champion of Pennsylvania, has been invited to play on the American team in the great Cable-Match between Great Britain and the United States. Owing to business engagements, Mr. Bampton is compelled to decline the invitation. Not only his friends and admirers regret his inability to play, but all those who desire the success of the American Team will recognize the fact that his place is hard to fill.

The Barry-Lasker Game.

The most interesting game played by Lasker in his recent visit to Boston was with J. F. Barry, probably the strongest player in New England. Reichhelm says that "Mr. Barry is supposed to know more about the Ruy Lopez opening than the old Spanish bishop who invented it."

J. F. BARRY. *White.*	DR. LASKER. *Black.*	J. F. BARRY. *White.*	DR. LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	14 P—K 5	P—B 3 (f)
2 Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	15 Q—K Kt 3	B—K 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	16 B - Q 3	Q—Kt 3
4 P—Q 4 (a)	P x P	17 B x Kt	P x B
5 Castles	B—K 2	18 Kt-B 3(g)	P x P (h)
6 P—K 5	Kt—K 5	19 Q x K P	R x R ch
7 Kt x P	Castles	20 K x R	B—B 3
8 P—Q B 3	Kt x K P (b)	21 Q—K 2	R—K B sq
9 Q—K 2	P—Q 4	22 K—K sq	B x Q P
10 P—B 3 (c)	P—Q B 4 (d)	23 B—Kt 5	R—B 7
11 P x Kt(e)	P x Kt	24 Q—Q sq	R x K Kt P wins.
12 B P x P	B—K Kt 5		
13 Q—K 3	Kt—Kt 3		

Comments by Reichhelm.

(a) This, the old Morphy move, Mr. Barry recommends as being stronger than the usual fourth move, "Castles."

(b) The whole point of this new Barryesque variation was to have Lasker take this Pawn, so that the Boston man could move behind with Queen and jeopardize one of the black Knights.

(c) Springing the trap at last; but, strange to say, Lasker had also looked a move or two ahead himself.

(d) What's this—more trouble?

(e) Seeing that if he plays Knight away he must block one of his own squares, and the Bishop on Knight's fifth will become an orphan.

(f) Lasker has now the call, with the better developed game.

(g) The best move under the circumstances. If Black will only be kind enough to take the Pawn, then Barry may have hopes.

(h) White hoped for Q x P ch, which would have

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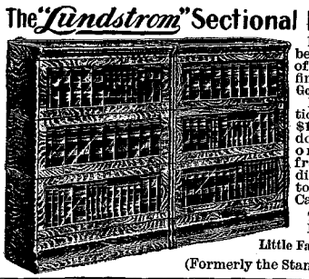

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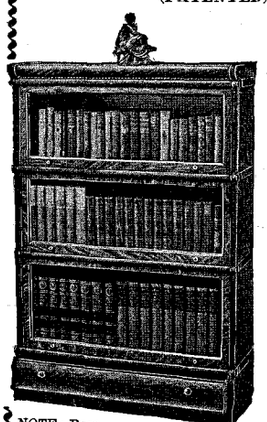

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been answered with B—K 3, and then, on Q x K P, B—B_4, etc. The move in the text does the finish.

Lasker on the New and Old Schools.

Dr. Emanuel Lasker gave a most successful exhibition before the Germania Männerchor Chess-club, Chicago. In his preliminary remarks, Dr. Lasker drew an interesting and novel distinction between the old and new schools of Chess:

It has been the custom of Chess mediocrity, which includes nearly all the writers on the game, to refer in glowing terms to the brilliancy of earlier players and decry the present masters as playing a stupidly sound and analytically accurate game, Dr. Lasker pointed out that the Chess-masters of Staunton's day depended on the deception of their adversaries for victory, whereas to-day, the best exponents of the game are open in their maneuvers. No attempt at feinting is made, the attack is built on lines that he who runs may read—and foil if he can. The best variation is played rather than; as in former days, one in which there is a catch-line of play into which the second player may, and then again may not be ensnared.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE eighth annual cable Chess-match for the Newnes trophy, between Great Britain and America, will be played on April 3 and 4.

PERSONALS.

The Richest Man in the World.—The late Cecil Rhodes cut so colossal a figure in the affairs of South Africa that he quite overshadowed in public attention his partner in a great enterprise that made both of them immensely wealthy, says *Leslie's Weekly*. This obscurer man was Alfred Beit, who was connected with Rhodes in the working of the fabulously rich diamond mines of Kimberley, which have yielded $10,000,000 a year. Mr. Beit, who has been dangerously ill at Johannesburg with an apoplectic attack, from which, it is believed, he will entirely recover, is thought by many to be the richest man in the world. His wealth is estimated as high as nearly a billion dollars, while even a conservative reckoning makes it at least $300,000,000. He owns most of the Kimberley diamond field, controls the cutting industry in Hamburg, and is interested in many other enterprises paying large profits. He is the most successful promoter in the Old World.

While Rhodes was the forceful and aggressive partner, Beit was always careful and touched no investment that did not bring in good returns. Tho a quieter and less ostentatious man than Rhodes, he had greater influence in South Africa than the "Colossus." Born in Hamburg forty-eight years ago, Mr. Beit first went to Africa at the age of twenty-two. He worked long enough in the diamond field to see his opportunity, and then returned home and got his father to aid him in buying mines. Rhodes, backed by the Rothschilds, contested fiercely with him for a time, but they finally made peace and joined forces. Mr. Beit has a magnificent palace in London, but he is unmarried, and has shown no desire to enter society.

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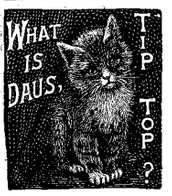

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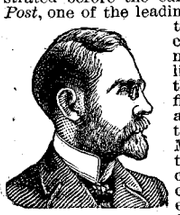

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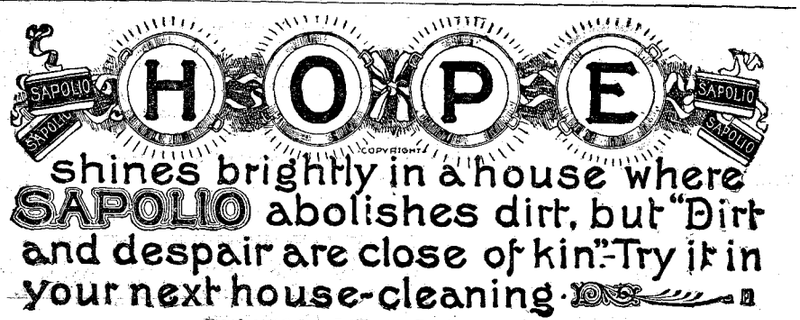

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